

# RECREATIONAL FEE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM



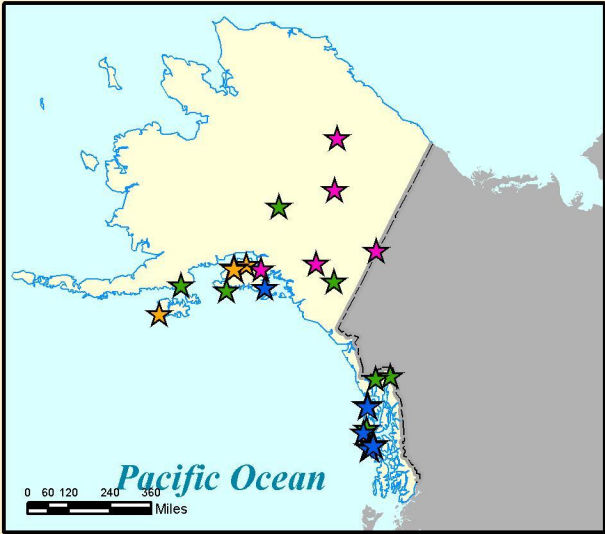
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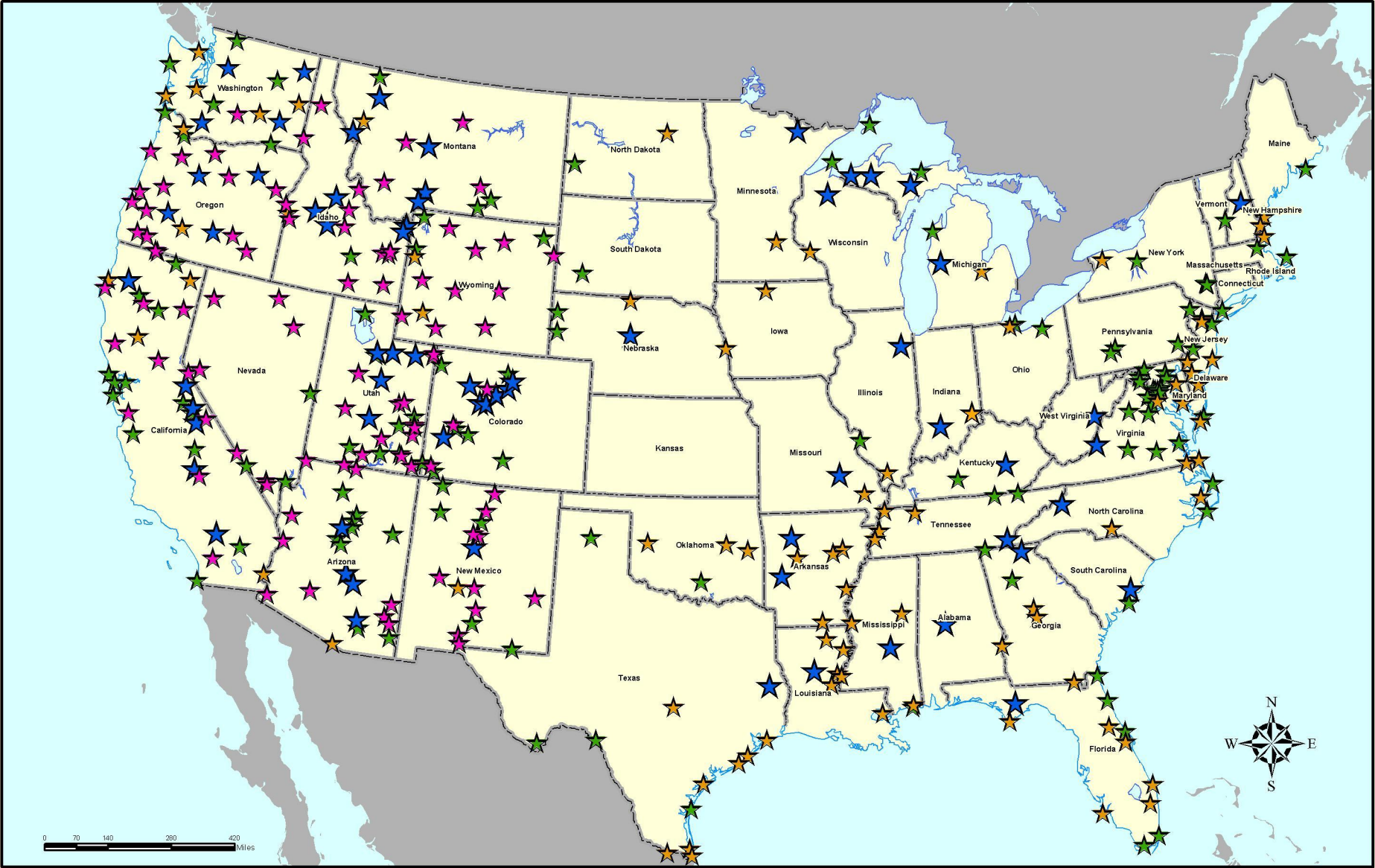
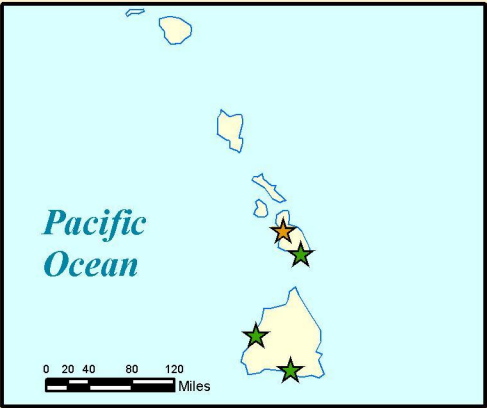
## INTERIM REPORT TO CONGRESS



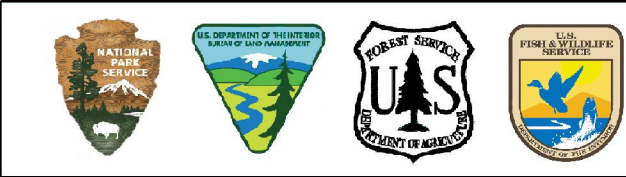
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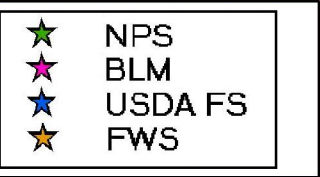
Hawaii



Puerto Rico & Virgin Islands



Fee Demo Projects



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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This report is an evaluation of the first four years of the implementation of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program (Fee Demo program). Congress authorized the program in the fiscal year 1996 Interior Appropriations Act (Section 315 of Public Law 104-134). The program provides the National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USDA FS), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) with the authority to test a variety of new fees and to retain the revenue raised for local management purposes. Federal land managers have used revenues to meet management goals for visitor service and resource protection in an effective, efficient and accountable manner.

There are currently 376 Fee Demo projects as shown on the map on the inside cover of this report.

**The program has succeeded in raising revenues to meet high priority needs.** From 1996 through the end of FY 2000, Fee Demonstration projects have raised approximately \$572 million to meet high priority needs. Of this total, \$316.9 million has been obligated for projects to improve visitor services, resource protection, health and safety maintenance and to cover collection costs. The NPS reports that 69 percent of all revenue approved for Fee Demo projects has gone to deferred maintenance projects (See Chapter 3).

**The program enjoys broad public acceptance.** Agency surveys reveal wide acceptance of the Fee Demo program, both in the level of fees and the concept of users paying a share of the upkeep and maintenance costs on federal lands. Public support is especially strong with individuals who are aware that most fee revenues remain at the site (See Chapter 5).

**The program has not impacted visitation.** General population and visitor surveys conducted by the agencies reveal that the Fee Demo program has not adversely impacted visitation in a significant manner. The agencies recognize that additional analysis of the public's sensitivity to fees is useful and will continue to explore the effects of fees on visitation and the visitor experience. (See Chapter 5).

**The program has facilitated collaboration between land managing agencies.** The agencies have coordinated their fees in a wide variety of ways and with many different types of entities. These collaborative efforts typically arise from site-specific conditions, such as adjacent boundaries, similar recreation activities or the opportunity to involve non-federal entities in decisions affecting a particular site. These collaborations have been successful, and the agencies will continue to seek additional collaborative opportunities (See Chapter 6).

**The Fee Demo program has provided an opportunity for experimentation.** During the course of the Fee Demo program, agencies have learned many lessons regarding the establishment and administration of fee programs. Some of the most important lessons learned include the following:

- the public wants the payment of fees to be easy and convenient;
- acceptance of fees increases when improvements to the site are apparent to visitors;
- collaborating with other entities can have benefits for all parties;
- fee programs can and should be adjusted in response to public concerns; and
- the administration of fee programs is not always simple.

**The agencies have demonstrated that a variety of different fees and collection methods can be successful.** The agencies have used the results and feedback from their experiments to adjust many Fee Demo projects. These adjustments are continuing as more information becomes available. The agencies are committed to additional experimentation and will continue to encourage site managers to do so, where appropriate (See Chapter 4).

**There is currently an array of national and regional passes designed to serve different purposes and meet different needs.** The agencies recognize the need to look more comprehensively at passes and to examine on a systematic basis the relative benefits provided, the prices, and visitor responses to the various passes (See Chapter 7).

**Fees have provided opportunities for improved management.** Fees have provided new opportunities to communicate directly with recreationists, sharing information on resource values and use ethics. Fees also help managers distribute use spatially as well as sequentially (See Chapter 4).

**The Fee Demo program has facilitated decentralized decision making.** Field managers are responsible for making most of the decisions about how fee revenues are spent within the general guidance each agency has developed to govern the implementation of the program (See Chapter 2).

**Improved procedures and policies have been established to track costs and spending.** The agencies recognize the importance of being able to identify high priority needs and report accurately on the costs and spending associated with addressing these needs. Detailed review and approval procedures exist for all projects with particularly thorough review procedures for projects that cost more than \$500,000 (See Chapter 3).

The agencies also plan to continue visitor surveys and similar efforts to ensure that there is adequate information on which to base policy decisions (See Chapter 8).



**The agencies plan to implement improvements to strengthen the program.** The agencies are committed to implementing a series of defined improvements to the Fee Demo program to justify making the program permanent. Improvements that the agencies anticipate putting in place are set out in Chapter 10 and include:

*Increased Interagency Coordination*

An interagency Recreation Fee Leadership Council has been established to coordinate interagency recreation fee program policy, encourage experimentation and establish consistent evaluation guidelines. Some of the issues the Leadership Council is addressing include: pass policies, reporting mechanisms, program evaluation, feedback loops for adjusting policies and joint research on various aspects of the Fee Demo program, including surveys of visitors and the general public.

*Agency Specific Actions*

Each agency will further analyze reporting, evaluation procedures, internal guidance needs and project approval processes. Steps will be taken to clarify and strengthen these processes as warranted. Some of the common actions agencies will undertake include: simplifying and improving the guidelines for participating in the program; institutionalizing the evaluation process for fee projects; continuing to seek measures to simplify and improve the program for the public, particularly with respect to entry and use fees; and continuing to improve financial reporting processes to better track site- or project-specific expenditures.



**SECTION I:**  
**INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

# INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of collecting entrance and use fees on public lands is not new. Prior to the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program (the Fee Demo program), several different statutes gave the National Parks Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USDA FS) the authority to collect fees. Because these authorities varied from agency to agency, each agency had a different fee program in place when the Fee Demo program was implemented. This history is important in understanding that the resulting Fee Demo program for each agency continues to reflect its early fee collection practices. The most substantial difference between the Fee Demo program and other fee authorities is that Fee Demo provides agencies with the flexibility to test different types of fees and retain a majority of revenue at the site where the fee was collected.

## II. FEES FOR RECREATION ON PUBLIC LANDS

Broad authority for Federal agencies to collect recreation fees dates as far back as 1951. In 1951, Congress stated in Public Law 82-137:

*It is the sense of Congress that any work, service, publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority, use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, provided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency...to any person...shall be self sustaining to the full extent possible, and the head of each Federal agency is authorized...to charge such fee, charge, or price....*

Fees collected under this authority were deposited into the U.S. Treasury. Congress became more involved in the details of recreation fee programs with the passage of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965 (Public Law 92-347). Part of the revenue in the LWCF is given to States for planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities, and part of the revenue in the LWCF is used for Federal acquisition and development of facilities for outdoor recreation. To support this fund, Federal agencies, including the NPS, the BLM, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the USDA FS, are authorized to collect entrance and use fees within certain parameters and to establish a coordinated fee system through an annual interagency vehicle entrance pass. In support of charging recreation fees for contribution to the fund, Congress stated:

*Federal recreation areas have been acquired or developed for the most part from funds appropriated out of the general tax revenues to the U.S. Treasury. People who use these areas receive special benefits which do not accrue to the public at large. In fairness to the general taxpayer...the people who use the areas for recreation*

*purposes – should pay a modest fee for the resources used. S. Rep. No. 1364 at 3646 (1964).*

Over the next several years, Congress made some adjustments to the LWCF Act and even set a date for future repeal of the recreation fees authorized by the LWCF Act. In 1972, Congress instead scaled back recreation fees by abolishing entrance fees to all Federally owned recreation areas, except for designated units of the National Park System and National Recreation Areas administered by USDA, and by clarifying the definition of use fees (Public Law 92-347). This law provides:

*Each Federal agency developing, administering or providing specialized sites, facilities, equipment or services related to outdoor recreation shall provide for the collection of special recreation use fees for the use of sites, facilities, equipment or services furnished at Federal expense.*

Congress also clarified the applicability of the Golden Eagle Passport, which in practice had been accepted for use fees administratively defined as entrance fees and resulted in public confusion of entrance and use fees. Two other interagency passes, the Golden Age Passport and the Golden Access Passport, were established. The Golden Age Passport provides for free entrance to those citizens who are sixty-two or older, and the Golden Access Passport provided for free entrance to those citizens who are legally blind or permanently disabled.

Over the next two decades, Congress continued to mold and shape recreation fee authority under the LWCF Act. Amendments to the LWCF Act include those that further clarified the definition of an appropriate use fee, provided a 50 percent discount on use fees for the holder of a Golden Age Passport, expanded the Golden Age Passport from an annual to a lifetime pass, required that the Golden Eagle Passport be issued only to citizens or persons domiciled in the United States, clarified the definition of a “single visit,” and restricted the NPS from charging fees at certain units that serve urban populations.

### **III. THE FEE DEMO PROGRAM: RETAINING FEES AT THE SITES WHERE FEES ARE COLLECTED**

In 1996, Congress authorized the Fee Demo program through the appropriations process. The Fee Demo program directs the NPS, BLM, FWS, and the USDA FS to experiment by changing existing or establishing new recreation entrance and use fees (Public Law 104-134). Authority under the Fee Demo program was to expire on September 30, 1998, and the agencies were to prepare a final report to Congress on March 31, 1999. The Fee Demo program has subsequently been extended several times, with current authorization for the program expiring September 30, 2004.

Unlike previous recreation fee authorities, the Fee Demo program provides incentives to agencies to charge fees by allowing the agencies to retain all the revenues collected. Eighty percent of the fees are to be used for improvements at the site where the fees were collected and the remaining 20 percent are to be used on an agency-wide basis. These revenues yield substantial benefits by providing on-the-ground improvements at local recreation sites. Congress observed:

*This is a unique opportunity for the bureaus to develop and test a broad variety of cost recovery methods at 100 units per agency. This program was developed in direct response to the land management agencies' concern over their growing backlog maintenance needs. According to the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Forest Service, their combined estimated backlog is \$10 billion dollars. The Committee does not intend to offset these additional dollars with reductions to appropriations in future years. However, the Committee wants to emphasize that these funds are to be used primarily to reduce the backlog maintenance requirements. The Committee understands that some projects may be necessary to enhance visitor services and safety and demonstrate to the public that their dollars are being spent wisely. H. Rep. No. 105-163 at 5-6 (1997).*

#### **IV. THE LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE FEE DEMO PROGRAM**

NPS: The National Park System consists of 385 units encompassing more than 84 million acres in 49 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan and the Virgin Islands. The NPS has a long history of recreational fee collection; automobile permits were charged as early as 1908 at Mount Rainier. Fee collection authority was further expanded under the User Charge Statute of 1952 and the LWCF Act of 1965 and its amendments.

BLM: The Bureau of Land Management oversees the remainder of the original public domain, a total of 264 million acres of public lands. The BLM manages close to 2,600 developed recreation sites offering dispersed recreation opportunities, providing areas and trails for biking, hiking, boating, camping, fishing and other similar activities. BLM landscapes are as diverse as America itself, spanning rainforests to deserts to the arctic. BLM sites include 752 wilderness and wilderness study areas totaling 24 million acres, 14 National Conservation and Protection Areas totaling 14.4 million acres and 15 National Monuments totaling 4.75 million acres. Additionally, the BLM manages 36 Wild and Scenic Rivers encompassing 20 percent of the national system, 9 National Historic Trails comprising 85 percent of the national system and a host of other federally designated special conservation sensitive areas. The LWCF Act authorized BLM to issue permits and charge fees for special uses and for certain recreation sites. The 1989 Omnibus Reconciliation Act provided authority to return 100 percent of fee revenue to the area of collection, subject to Congressional limits.



Alligator River NWR in North Carolina's Outer Banks used Fee Demo money for outreach and environmental education concerts such as this one at Manteo Elementary School. The concerts were given at 28 schools and reached 7,200 children.

USDA FS: The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service manages 191.6 million acres of national forests and grasslands across the United States. The 155 national forests provide a wide range of natural resource values in diverse areas such as minerals, timber, wildlife, range and recreation. The USDA FS runs more than 23,000 developed recreation facilities including trail-heads, picnic areas, boat ramps, visitor centers and over 4,000 campgrounds. More than 120 major ski areas are managed under special-use permits. There are 412 units of the National Wilderness Preservation System, totaling 34.7 million acres and in excess of 100,000 miles of designated trails within the national forests.

FWS: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages a system of more than 530 national wildlife refuges including about 95 million acres, and 70 national fish hatcheries that cover approximately 21,500 acres. These areas are located in all 50 states and some island territories. They are managed principally to conserve fish and wildlife, but also provide opportunities for wildlife-dependent recreation. Prior to the Fee Demo program, 70 percent of the money collected from entrance fees and other recreation fees in national wildlife refuges went to Migratory Bird Land Acquisition, with the remaining 30 percent going to the refuge that collected the fee.

## **V. SIGNIFICANT RECENT REVIEWS OF THE FEE DEMO PROGRAM AND FEE COLLECTION ACTIVITIES**

Since the Fee Demo program was authorized, the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) has issued two reports analyzing implementation of the program. A November 1998 GAO report <sup>1</sup> found:

- Recreational fee revenues increased substantially;
- Most fee revenue in the program remained unspent;
- There are opportunities for more innovation and coordination; and
- Visitation appears largely unaffected by the Fee Demo program.

A November 2001 GAO report <sup>2</sup> recommended that the agencies:

- Develop specific program performance expectations and measurable performance criteria agency wide and for each participating site;
- Design and implement a process for conducting systematic evaluations of the program to identify which fee designs, collection methods and coordination practices work best, and to disseminate the information to all participating sites; and
- Establish an effective interagency mechanism to oversee and coordinate the program among the four agencies and resolve such interagency issues as developing standard definitions of entrance fees versus use fees.

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<sup>1</sup>U.S. General Accounting Office, Recreation Fees: Demonstration Program Successful in Raising Revenues But Could Be Improved, GAO/RCED-99-7, November, 1998.

<sup>2</sup>Recreation Fees: Management Improvements Can Help the Demonstration Program Enhance Visitor Services, GAO-02-10, November 2001.

Additionally, each of the agencies have conducted studies analyzing the implementation and operations of the Fee Demo program. The details of those studies are discussed in depth in this report. The conclusions have shaped the improvements planned by the agencies and are outlined in Chapter 10.

## **VI. PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT**

The Fiscal Year (FY) 1997 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act required the participating agencies to prepare a joint annual report to Congress on January 31, 1998, and on the same date in succeeding years. These reports have provided information on annual program accomplishments as well as recommended improvements to the program.<sup>3</sup>

In addition to the annual reporting requirement, Senate Report 106-312 asked the agencies for an interim evaluation report:

*While the Committee strongly supports the Fee Demonstration program, it recommends this limited extension with some reluctance so that participating agencies may make necessary management plans beyond the current expiration date. The Committee feels that the Fee Demonstration program ultimately will benefit from a formal authorization by the appropriate authorizing committees. To this end, the Committee strongly urges the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to submit a legislative proposal that would permanently authorize the program and address some of the concerns and criticisms that have been raised to date. In the interim, the Committee directs the Secretaries to report to the committees on appropriations and the relevant authorizing committees on the results of the demonstration program.*

Senate Report 106-312 went on to identify specific issues to be addressed, stating:

*The report should address whether fees are an unreasonable barrier to public use, delineate and respond to various criticisms of the program that have come to the Secretaries' attention, evaluate the degree of success at the sites with demonstration programs, assess which types of uses are suited for fees and which are not and describe how much was collected for each use at each site and how those funds have been used. The Report should also address the criteria used to determine the success of programs at different sites; the degree to which standard guidance has been and should be provided to local managers; the merits of uniform nationwide fee structures; policies and guidelines for the distribution of collected funds and allowable uses thereof; concerns regarding multiple fees for recreation activities at neighboring parks, forests and refuges; and the methods to ensure that facilities at fee collection sites are in suitable condition before fees are charged.*

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<sup>3</sup>The FY 1997, FY 1998, FY 1999, and FY 2000 Reports to Congress are available on the Internet at <http://www.doi.gov/nrl/Recfees/RECFEESHOME.html>.



The Committee recommended that opportunities for interested parties to comment be provided prior to preparation of this report. The agencies have achieved that goal by conducting intense outreach efforts throughout the program, including visitor surveys, comment cards and consultation with local managers and stakeholders.

## VII. EVALUATING THE FEE DEMO PROGRAM

The criteria for evaluating the success of the Fee Demo program depend on how the objectives of the program are defined. The Fee Demo program has a number of objectives, some relating to establishment of new fees and others relating to the use of revenues. The clearest statement of objectives derives from the authorizing legislation. Section 315(a) of Public Law 104-134 states that the purpose of the program is to “demonstrate the feasibility of user-generated cost recovery for the operation and maintenance of recreation areas or sites and habitat enhancement projects on federal lands.” Section 315(b)(3) states that in order to increase the quality of visitor experience, expenditures of Fee Demo revenues are to be “used for the area, site or project concerned for backlogged repair and maintenance projects (including projects relating to health and safety) and for interpretation, signage, habitat or facility enhancement, resource preservation, annual operation (including fee collection), maintenance and law enforcement relating to public use.” The legislation also called on the agencies to be innovative in designing and testing the collection of fees, to develop partnerships with federal agencies and state and local entities and to provide higher levels of service to the public.

Table 1.1 summarizes the criteria used to evaluate the Fee Demo program in this report.

<b>Table 1.1. Criteria Used to Evaluate the Fee Demo Program</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Measures of Success</b>
Success in raising revenues	Change in revenues compared to pre-Fee Demo revenues
Use of Fee Demo revenues to address deferred maintenance, improve visitor services, and meet other high-priority needs	Policies in place, spending accomplishments
Use of fees as a management tool	Change in number of instances where fees are used as a management tool
Experimentation with fee collection methods and type of fees	Increase in different fee collection methods and types relative to pre-Fee Demo
No adverse impact on visitation	General population surveys, visitor surveys
Public acceptance	General population surveys, visitor surveys

## VIII. CONCLUSIONS

Senate Report 106-312 called for the agencies participating in the Fee Demo program to evaluate the program. This report provides that evaluation. Table 1.2 identifies each issue the agencies were requested to address and the location in the report where it is addressed. Responses to each question based on information provided in the evaluation chapters are also summarized in Chapter 9.

<b>Table 1.2. Issues Addressed and Their Location Within this Report.</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Location in report</b>
Assessment of which types of uses are suited for fees and which are not	Chapters 2 & 4, Appendix 2
Identification of the criteria used to determine the success of programs at different sites	Chapter 2
Evaluation of the extent to which standard guidance has been and should be provided to local managers	Chapter 2
Identification of agency policies and guidelines for the distribution of collected funds and allowable uses	Chapter 2
Methods for ensuring that facilities at fee collection sites are in suitable condition before fees are imposed	Chapter 2
Evaluation of degree of success at Fee Demo sites	Chapters 2-7
Identification of how much was collected for each use at each site and how those funds have been used	Chapter 3, Appendices
Determination of whether or not fees are an unreasonable barrier to public use	Chapter 5
Discussion of concerns regarding multiple fees for recreation activities at neighboring parks, forests and refuges	Chapter 6
Evaluation of the merits of uniform, nationwide fee structures	Chapter 7
Identification of and response to criticisms of the program	Chapter 9

**SECTION II:**  
**EVALUATION OF THE RECREATIONAL FEE**  
**DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM**

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FEE DEMO PROGRAM

### I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the implementation of the Fee Demo program by the federal land management agencies, including a discussion of agency guidance to site managers.

### II. NUMBER OF FEE DEMO PROJECTS

Table 2.1 shows the number of Fee Demo projects by agency over the FY 1997 - FY 2000 period. Appendix 2 lists the projects in the Fee Demo program for FY1998 - FY 2000.

<b>Table 2.1. Number of Fee Demonstration Projects by Agency FY 1997 - FY 2000</b>				
<b>Agency</b>	<b>FY 1997</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>
NPS	96	100	100	100
BLM	10	63	95	100
USDA FS	39	50	81	88
FWS	61	71	87	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>376</b>
Source: NPS, BLM, USDA FS and FWS				

NPS: The 137 NPS Fee Demo sites reflect the diversity of the National Park System. They include national parks, monuments, memorials, lake shores, seashores, historic sites, battlefields and recreation areas. Between 1997 and 2000, three sites were dropped from the Fee Demo program: Biscayne National Park, Pinnacles National Monument and Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

BLM: Under the Fee Demo program, the BLM increased its recreation fee projects from ten in 1997 to 100 in 2000, although only 97 actually charged fees in FY 2000.

USDA FS: USDA FS has a total of 88 Fee Demo projects and is testing entrance fees (staffed entrance stations) at 12 projects. Entrance stations are impractical at most National Forest project locations due to the presence of multiple access points and major throughways. Also, while the agency has a very large, developed site recreation program, many other management issues and costs are associated with low development and dispersed recreation activities — such as the use of the extensive trail system — that take place on national forests. In addition to entrance fees, other types of fee concepts being tested in the national forests include:

- Bear viewing in Alaska
- Guided interpretative programs
- Small campground programs in several regions

- Trailhead parking fees
- Snowmobile/cross- country ski projects
- Recreation lodging (cabin/lookout rentals)
- Heritage expeditions
- Special use fee retention for outfitters and guides in Montana and California
- Fees for developed recreation complexes
- Visitor center fees
- Boating/floating fees, Climbing fees, and Wilderness permits
- Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use areas and trail fees
- National Recreation Reservation Services

FWS: The FWS currently has a total of 88 units approved for the program. Some of these stations did not start collecting fees until FY 2000 due to the type of fee being collected.

### III. AGENCY POLICY GUIDELINES

The following sections detail agency guidance on the selection of projects, allocation of fee demo revenue, and program evaluation. At the end of the chapter, Table 2.6 summarizes all agency guidance on the implementation and administration of the fee demo program. Table 2.2 identifies agency-issued implementation guidance.

<b>Table 2.2. Agency Guidance Documents</b>	
<b>Bureau</b>	<b>Guidance Document</b>
NPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS-22 Policy Guideline on Recreation Fees;</li> <li>• Various policy memoranda concerning: implementation plan requirements, cost of collection guidance, allocation formulas and accounting procedures, project expenditure criteria, emphasis areas, accomplishment reporting, and project submission/review and approval processes.</li> </ul>
BLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines for Implementing Fee Collections - December 18, 1996;</li> <li>• Recreation Fee Collection Guidance - November 12, 1998.</li> </ul>
USDA FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Business Plan Templates (including Communications Plan and Civil Rights Impact Analysis); individual business plans required for each project;</li> <li>• Fiscal and law enforcement standards in existing manuals and handbooks;</li> <li>• Regional and project desk guides.</li> </ul>
FWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interim Implementation Plan or Handbook to the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program sites, October 30, 1996.</li> </ul>
Source: NPS, FWS, BLM, and USDA FS	

#### A. Guidance on Selecting Fee Demonstration Projects and Setting Fee Levels

Each of the agencies have implemented their own procedures to identify and select Fee Demo projects and determine appropriate fee levels. Specific information on the processes involved in selecting and approving Fee Demo sites and revenue expenditures can be found at the end of this chapter in Table 2.6.

NPS: The units selected to pilot the Fee Demo program were chosen to represent a wide variety of geographic areas, types of parks, types of fees and methods of collection. Sites that charged entry or use fees under previous authorities formed the core of those participating in the Fee Demo program. The remaining sites participating in the program were selected for inclusion on the basis of a fee project implementation plan.

NPS-22 is the primary guidance document for administering recreation fee programs in the NPS. This guideline document was amended in 1991 and is being converted into a Director's Order. This comprehensive guideline identifies all procedural and policy directives pertaining to recreation fees, including program development, collection operations and procedures, the NPS-wide reservation system, deposit and remittance procedures and program integrity requirements.

The guidance in NPS-22 does not specifically address the selection of Fee Demo sites, but does provide a list of criteria that must be met to charge entry and use fees.

#### **Entrance Fee Criteria**

- The area is administered by the NPS;
- The area is administered primarily for scenic, scientific, historical or recreational purposes;
- The area has recreation facilities or services provided at federal expense;
- The nature of the area is such that entrance fee collection is administratively and economically practical.

#### **Use Fee Criteria**

- A substantial investment has been made at the facility;
- The facility requires regular maintenance;
- The facility is characterized by the presence of agency personnel;
- The facility is used for the personal benefit of the user for a fixed period of time;
- The facility is developed, administered or provided by any bureau in the Department;
- The facility is provided at federal expense; and
- The nature of the facility is such that fee collection is administratively and economically practical.

Discretion is left, however, to the local manager to apply these criteria and to determine the appropriateness and feasibility of establishing and collecting a fee.

In addition to NPS-22, the NPS provides other guidance documents to Fee Demo managers on an annual basis. These include specific instructions on appropriate collection costs to include the types of allowable expenditures; the required submission process and use of the NPS Project Management Information System or PMIS (discussed in Chapter 3); and parameters for project descriptions, reviews and approvals. Collection costs are reviewed and approved annually by regional offices and headquarters. In FY 2000, the NPS began a pilot program called the Fee and Revenue Management Concept (FARMCON), designed to achieve consistency in collection costs by applying a set of criteria based on collection methods, revenue, visitation and other factors. This method of evaluating cost of collection is being utilized for all fee parks. However, the adoption of absolute funding allocations has been dropped because too many site-specific variables and logistics have made it overly complex to establish fixed amounts.

Executive Order 11200, issued after enactment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, also requires an annual review of all park areas to determine whether existing recreation fees should be increased, reduced or eliminated. This comparability review evaluates fees for like facilities and/or services in an area or region and forms the basis for implementing new use fees or changing existing ones. NPS policy guides this process with the principle that “use fees shall be set at a level where public facilities will not create unfair competition with the private sector.” Annual comparability studies are approved by the Regional Directors and by the Associate Director for Operations.

BLM: Each field office manager, with approval from the State Director, selects the sites to be included in the Fee Demo program using the national guidance contained in Instruction Memorandum No. 99-033, Recreation Fee Collection Guidance. The Instruction Memorandum requests that managers consider sites or projects that are cost effective and allow for efficient fee collection, are considered major attractions, have facilities or provide some benefit to the user, have limited entry, include opportunities for partnerships, can sustain continued use and contribute to management goals and objectives.

Fee Demo projects within the BLM are also required to have an approved business or activity plan. These plans evaluate potential Fee Demo projects based on the following:<sup>4</sup>

- The number of potential partnership opportunities with other nearby fee areas and government agencies, as well as historic and projected future recreation use of the site by major component;
- Characteristics of current users, both local and non-local, including demographic information;
- The extent to which the objectives for use of the fee receipts are clear and of value to recreation users and local communities;
- The estimated costs required to establish and annually operate the Fee Demo project;
- What types of customer/public feedback mechanisms are or can be put in place.

USDA FS: In the first years of the Fee Demo program, project approval was centralized at the Washington office. In selecting potential fee sites, the agency emphasized creative fee testing in a variety of situations. Selection criteria include where unmet needs are greatest, i.e., deferred maintenance and deferred services, but also new recreational opportunities, such as interpretive and educational sessions, cabin rentals, and reservation services. Each potential project must first be approved in concept by USDA FS Headquarters in Washington. The project team then develops a business plan that includes a civil rights impact analysis and communication plan. All plans are reviewed by regional boards and approved by regional foresters. Since 1998, regional boards of directors have been chartered to oversee USDA FS program implementation. Each board has its own charter, approved by the Washington office. Boards typically have 12 members that represent various operational areas such as recreation, law enforcement, fiscal, forest management, and

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<sup>4</sup>For additional details, see Bureau of Land Management Recreation Site/Area Business Plan Outline and Information Needed to Analyze Results, 1998.

engineering. Membership terms are usually one to two years. Each USDA FS region also has a regional Fee Demo Coordinator who works with the regional board.

FWS: In keeping with the experimentation principles of this program, FWS intentionally kept its site selection criteria broad. The first sites to join the Fee Demo program were those that were already collecting entrance fees, use fees and/or permit fees. Because these sites already had a collection system in place, the primary modification was in revenue allocation, in that the sites now retained 80 to 100 percent of the collections, rather than just 30 percent, as was the case under the previous authority.

The success experienced by the initial startup sites resulted in other sites enthusiastically joining the program. Some established new entrance fees and refuge specific passes, while others tried new activity programs that they previously were unable to afford. While the majority of initiatives worked, some sites dropped their entrance fees in favor of activity-related fees.

## **B. Agency-Specific Guidance on the Allocation of Fee Demo Revenues**

As mandated by the Fee Demo program, at least 80 percent of the revenue raised is retained at the collection site. Site managers select projects and determine how these funds should be spent. Projects are to address visitor services, health and safety maintenance, and resource protection.

NPS: All NPS project revenues allocated to the collection sites and proposed by site managers are subject to a specific approval process outlined in Table 2.6. The 20 percent collected nationally is distributed via an annual competitive process for service-wide projects and non-Fee Demo parks. Similar to a grant process, a 20 percent project is funded for a specific scope of work and budget that have met the eligibility criteria as determined by the directorate. Generally, there have been two types of service-wide projects:

- 1) Projects that for efficiency and consistency are centrally managed, such as a single contract to preserve museum collection nitrate negatives in multiple parks or the development of restoration cost tables that are applicable service-wide.
- 2) Projects where the action takes place within the parks to assist in meeting a special emphasis goal such as Public Land Corps, Accessibility, Green Energy, and D.C. Improvements.

After the NPS-wide projects have been designated, remaining 20 percent revenues is distributed to the parks in the seven NPS regions according to a formula based on the number, size and visitation of the parks in that region.

BLM: All of the revenue collected from each Fee Demo project is retained at the site of collection. The BLM believes that the best use of the 20 percent flexible funds is to allow the revenue to be spent at the site of collection. However, BLM has established larger geographic projects in which spending is flexible. In these cases, the project area has a management team that sets priorities on how fees are spent with an emphasis on monies being spent at the site of collection for backlogged maintenance. Should another site in the project area have a higher priority, the funds can be spent outside the area of collection, but still within project boundaries.



USDA FS: Between 90 and 100 percent of revenues is retained at the site of collection. All site projects on which these funds are spent are reviewed by a regional board of directors, with involvement from the Washington office. The remaining 5 to 10 percent of collections is retained at the regional level and used for a variety of purposes, such as revolving funds to assist new projects with seed money; providing value toward region-wide efforts like “your fees at work” signs, brochures, regional pass sales and marketing; grants for Fee Demo projects; and partnership efforts. Eighty percent of the revenue from Golden Passport sales are retained at the site of sale, with 20 percent retained by the Washington office for agency-wide Fee Demo improvements.

FWS: Three of the seven FWS regions chose to retain 20 percent of the Fee Demo revenues at the regional level for competitive distribution. Two File-Maker Pro databases keep lists of priority projects by site. These databases are available to those at the local, regional and national levels. Regional Fee Coordinators keep in close contact with their sites, and periodic site reviews further ensure that the monies are spent on priority projects.

### **C. Agency-Specific Policy Guidance on Evaluating Fee Demo Projects**

NPS: The NPS has established draft objectives for evaluating Fee Demo projects. Table 2.3 summarizes these objectives and the associated policy guidance.

BLM: The BLM has established a systematic evaluation process for Fee Demo projects that includes evaluating a sample of projects on an annual basis. Information gathered from site managers and other staff is used to evaluate the Fee Demo program at each site in the following categories: identifying best practices; the extent to which business plans have been updated and fee projections have been accurate; information on fiscal controls, procedures for safe and proper handling of fee receipts; and information on efforts to communicate with and involve the public in the Fee Demo project. The criteria used in the evaluations are shown in Table 2.4. In addition, the BLM has made a special effort through the evaluation process to identify best practices and to disseminate implementation ideas and successes across the Bureau. It is anticipated that each state will be visited every four years on a rotating schedule. The first round of evaluations was conducted in FY 2001 and included sites in California, Oregon, Nevada, and Utah. These areas were selected because they include some of BLM’s high-visitation, high-revenue sites.

At the beginning of the program, the BLM published a brochure entitled “Recreation Fee Demonstration Program” that discussed the purpose and goals of the program. The brochure also included a comment card to get immediate feedback from participants in the program. The BLM requires that each project be identified with a “Recreational Fee Demonstration Project, Your Recreation Fees Working for You” logo near a fee area sign and registration area. In addition, the BLM seeks input from visitors and interested representatives from gateway communities to establish priorities for spending fee collections.

**Table 2.3 NPS Fee Demo Objectives and Policy Guidance**

Objective	Policy Guidance
Fee programs should support the mission of the National Park Service to protect park resources and provide visitor services.	Tracking systems such as the PMIS (discussed in Chapter 3) will continue to ensure that fee revenue is used to improve visitor services and address deferred maintenance leading to the protection of parks' natural and cultural resources.
Fee programs should fairly and equitably collect fees where it is determined to be administratively and economically feasible.	<p>Guidance will continue to be issued requiring annual comparability studies to ensure that use fee rates are fair and equitable. Changes in any fee rate will be initiated by park managers with a request memo including a justification and implementation plan. The Regional Director and Associate Director for Operations at headquarters must review and approve the plan before it can be implemented.</p> <p>The recently completed NPS Fee Study (McKinsey) and its implementation, which is slated for 2002, will also establish new policy for setting and adjusting entrance fee rates.</p>
Fees should not be set at levels that disenfranchise persons from visiting parks.	<p>Entrance fee free days will continue to be provided. All bona fide educational groups using the parks for educational purposes, children aged 16 and under and Golden Age and Access pass holders will continue to be admitted for free.</p> <p>Visitation statistics will continue to be monitored and evaluated to ensure that fees do not adversely affect visitation.</p>
Provide high quality customer service and public stewardship.	<p>Guidance on desirable project types and emphasis factors will be given in annual project call memos. Projects submitted will be reviewed and screened against established criteria to ensure they promote stewardship and foster high-quality customer service. Surveys, as appropriate, will continue to be conducted to gauge visitor levels of customer satisfaction.</p> <p>Continued improvements in cash register technology and fee collection methods will be made to ensure that visitor fees are collected in an efficient, convenient manner. The NPS Fee Study will establish policy and plans for installing new collection equipment in parks to enhance customer service and better track metrics and statistics for analysis (See Chapter 10). Continued use of signage, brochures and media will educate the public and park visitors about how fee revenue is used to enhance visitor services and protect park resources.</p>
Revenue optimization is important; however it should not be the most important goal of the Fee program.	<p>DO-22 will require a review and approval process and comparability studies for all fees to ensure that rates are not maximized, but are priced reasonably and optimally.</p> <p>The NPS Fee Study will establish new policy and procedures for collecting fees at parks that previously have not collected fees.</p>
Fee rates, structures and pass programs should be rational and understandable by the public	The NPS Fee Study will establish new policy and initiate a pilot program to experiment with per person fee structures. The study will also establish policy concerning the development of consistent fee rates for similar kinds of parks, revising commercial tour fee structures, evaluating the economics and stewardship aspects of the National Parks Pass and the relationship between the Pass and all the other Federal passports (see details in Chapter 10).
Source: NPS	

<b>Table 2.4 Summary of BLM Criteria for Evaluating the Success of Fee Demo Projects</b>	
<b>Category</b>	<b>How category is evaluated</b>
Best practices.	Identification of best practices used at a site and the best practices adopted from elsewhere.
Adequate business plans to support the particular Fee Demo project.	The extent to which the business plan reflects management objectives, visitor needs, economic conditions, and visitor statistics; accuracy of fee collection estimates; how effectively the business plan is used for guiding and directing implementation of the project.  Appropriateness of fee schedule and date when schedule was last reevaluated.
Use of Fee Demo revenues and cash management procedures.	Demonstrate that all funds collected are being used to pay for operation, maintenance, improvements, resource protection, law enforcement and interpretation to enhance recreational opportunities and visitor experiences at the site.  Documentation that shows appropriate cash management procedures are in place.
Public outreach and communication.	How well the results of the Fee Demo program and expenditures have been shared with the public.  Information on current public sentiments about fee schedules.  Extent to which interpretation and environmental improvements are being provided at the site.
Source: Recreation Fee Demonstration Management, 2001 Draft Evaluation Guide, BLM.	

USDA FS: Each USDA FS region has a board that oversees its Fee Demo program. These boards conduct periodic reviews of each project in their region. The Washington office also conducts reviews of one or more regions each year. Fiscal reviews of accounting and cash handling are often conducted more frequently than overall project reviews. All aspects of operations are reviewed, including safety, security, adherence to business plans, communicating with visitors and revenue use. Project coordinators must also demonstrate that they have reviewed and updated (as needed) the business plan, communication plan and civil rights impact analysis when they submit their annual report to Congress. National meetings are held annually to discuss best practices, lessons learned and other aspects of the Fee Demo program.

In addition, the USDA FS has established draft objectives to evaluate Fee Demo projects. These objectives, which are currently under review, are shown below in Table 2.5.

FWS: Regional Fee Coordinators conduct visitor services site reviews periodically. As part of these evaluations, the coordinators review the Fee Demo program. If a particular site is not in the program, the coordinator helps the site staff determine whether it is a good candidate. The national fee coordinator will evaluate several of the top revenue collecting sites beginning in FY 2002. These evaluations will continue at different sites in the coming years. Furthermore, fee coordinators and budget staff at the regional and national level review the monthly finance reports for errors in accounting. The team works with the specific sites, the FWS Finance Center and in some cases with the Washington Office Administrative Officer to correct any errors.

The FWS has also contracted with the United States Geological Survey’s Biological Resource Division to conduct annual surveys of FWS Fee Demonstration sites. These surveys focus primarily on the impact fees have on visitors and customer satisfaction. The surveys are discussed in more detail in Chapter 5.

<b>Table 2.5 Draft USDA FS Criteria for Evaluating the Success of the Fee Demo Program</b>	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Criteria for evaluating objective</b>
Equity	<p>The value of the recreation experience, opportunities and services provided are at least equal to the fees charged.  <i>Potential Measure:</i> percentage of user satisfaction with project.</p> <p>Appropriate feedback channels for all interested parties are provided and utilized.  <i>Potential Measure:</i> number of channels and percentage used.</p> <p>Fees are designed and set so they do not unfairly discriminate against low income or minority populations.  <i>Potential Measure:</i> trend in use by low income and minorities.</p>
Efficiency	<p>Pricing of fees is considered in order to alleviate congestion, increase accountability, provide an incentive for responsible behavior and cover collection costs.  <i>Potential Measure:</i> percentage of compliance; trend in distribution patterns.</p> <p>Project or fee permit system addresses public safety, facility maintenance and natural resource concerns.  <i>Potential Measure:</i> “meaningful measures”<sup>5</sup> standards met.</p>
Consistency	<p>Agency fee systems are integrated across agency boundaries where applicable, and coordinated with other agencies.</p> <p>Fee systems, passes, and permits are readily obtainable and user friendly.  <i>Potential Measure:</i> visitor satisfaction trends.</p>
Revenue production	<p>Sufficient revenue is generated to cover the planned project operating costs, supplement other sources of funding and enable progress toward project objectives, as determined by meaningful measures standards, in order to deliver the desired recreational experiences, opportunities and services.  <i>Potential Measure:</i> “meaningful measures” standards met.</p> <p>Fees supplement appropriated funding, donations, volunteer efforts, and private sector contributions (special use permits, concessions).</p>
Revenue distribution	<p>80 percent or more of the revenue generated by the project is reinvested in the site or project to meet needs as defined by the business plan.</p>
Source: USDA FS.	

Table 2.6 provides an expanded cross-agency comparison of the policies discussed above.

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<sup>5</sup>“Meaningful Measures” is a system to set and track quality standards for facilities, settings and services.

<b>Table 2.6 Summary of Agency Policies</b>				
<b>Category</b>	<b>NPS</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>FWS</b>	<b>USDA FS</b>
<b><i>Selection of Fee Demo sites</i></b>				
Planning process for establishing Fee Demo projects.	<p>Sites submit an implementation plan that includes a description of the new fee or service, how the price was established, collection methods, projected revenues, start-up costs, a communications strategy and how funds can benefit the site.</p> <p>Plans are submitted by Park Superintendents to Regional Directors who review and approve; final review and approval is by the Washington Associate Regional Director for Operations.</p>	<p>Each site is evaluated with respect to its potential to be a successful fee site.</p> <p>A business or activity plan and a communication plan are required for each fee site. The State Recreation Lead reviews the plans and makes a recommendation to the State Director.</p>	<p>Site managers and regional office staff submit a proposal to the regional office for review. Proposal must substantiate that the site can: generate enough revenue to cover fee collection expenses; that there is enough local interest in the activity to justify fees; and the site is considering or attempting an innovative approach to fee collection. Final approval is from the Director.</p>	<p>Business and communication plans are required for each Fee Demo project. A civil rights impact analysis is also required.</p> <p>Headquarters approves project concept; regional boards of directors review business plans; business plans approved by Regional Forester.</p>
Determining fee levels.	Use fees are based on charges for local comparable activities; entry fees are determined administratively and are generally based on fees at similar parks. All fees are reviewed annually.	Fees based on the charges for comparable activities or facilities. Fees reviewed twice-yearly.	Fees based on nearby comparable activities. Managers may also consider cost recovery.	Cost recovery, private sector comparisons, market analysis.
<b><i>Operational and Spending Issues</i></b>				
Review process for spending Fee Demo revenues.	<p>The PMIS is used to identify, approve, track projects, and report accomplishments.</p> <p>Approval for Projects Using 80 percent revenue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt; \$100,000 approved at the regional level</li> <li>• \$100K - 500K approved by Washington Office or the Assistant Secretary, Fish, Wildlife and Parks</li> <li>• &gt; \$500,000 approved by NPS Developmental Advisory Board, Departmental Budget Office, the Office of Management and Budget, and Congress.</li> </ul> <p>Approval for Projects Using 20 percent revenue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt; \$100,000 approved by Assistant Secretary, Fish, Wildlife and Parks</li> <li>• \$100K - 500K approved by DOI and Congress</li> <li>• &gt; \$500,000 are also required to provide quarterly status reports</li> </ul>	<p>All spending authorities are at the field office levels. Nothing over \$500,000 to be spent on a single structure.</p>	<p>Regional Fee Coordinators review several Fee Demo projects every year.</p> <p>Additionally, monthly financial statements are reviewed by fee coordinators and regional and national budget staff.</p>	<p>Oversight by a regional board of directors, with Washington office involvement; annual stakeholder report; standard monitoring criteria being developed.</p>

<b>Table 2.6 Summary of Agency Policies</b>				
<b>Category</b>	<b>NPS</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>FWS</b>	<b>USDA FS</b>
<b><i>Operational and Spending Issues</i></b>				
General guidance on use of fees.	<p>Fee receipts cannot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• replace appropriated operations funding or be used for housing projects.</li> <li>• fund permanent positions not directly related to collection.</li> </ul> <p>Fee revenues can only be used for projects on Federal lands.</p>	<p>Fees cannot be offset by a reduction in the recreation budget for the project area; should support BLM's mission; and be spent in the following order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at the site of collection;</li> <li>• within the field office of collection; and</li> <li>• on other high priority recreation sites within the state of collection.</li> </ul>	<p>Fees cannot be used to reduce site budgets.</p> <p>Fees are to be used at the site of collection except for the 20 percent collected in some regions for competitive distribution.</p>	<p>Decisions made locally, guided by business plans, public involvement and project priorities.</p> <p>Oversight by regional board of directors.</p> <p>At least 90 percent of revenue retained at the site; no budget offsets for fees.</p>
Primary use of fee revenues.	Fee Demo projects have emphasized "Safe Visits to Public Lands," infrastructure projects; protection and restoration of historic structures, sites, landscapes and museum objects; disturbed land restoration; exotic species control; baseline inventory and monitoring needed for critical resource protection.	Protection of natural resources; public health and safety; reducing the maintenance backlog; improving visitor experiences	Cost of collections; visitor services improvements; and backlog maintenance projects.	Visitor services; backlogged maintenance and repair, public health and safety.
Cost of collection.	A small share of Fee Demo "80 percent funds" are used to cover cost of collection. Only authorized cost of collection expenses may be funded from 80 percent fee receipts. No site is allowed to spend more than 50 percent of gross revenue for collection costs. All high cost of collection sites must provide an adequate justification. There is an extensive review and approval process for all cost of collection projects.	Fee receipts can be used to cover the cost of collection.	Fee receipts can be used to cover costs of collection.	Fee receipts can be used to cover the cost of collection. Goal is 20 percent or less of revenue.
<b><i>Operational and Spending Issues</i></b>				
Use of fee revenues for capital improvements.	Can be used for cost of collection capital projects that directly support fee collection (e.g., entrance stations/related infrastructure, alarm systems, cash register systems, automated fee machines, power and telephone line installation.).	Can be used for capital projects but only after the operating and maintenance needs are met. Can be used for capital projects that support fee collections.	The FWS uses some fee receipts to pay for capital improvements that are directly related to cost of collections or visitor service improvements.	Can be used for capital projects under \$500,000, following business plan objectives and NEPA procedures.
Use of fee revenues for personnel costs.	No permanent positions can be funded except for those directly involved in the collection of fees; cost recovery projects may pay salaries of the personnel providing a new service.	For seasonal employees, law enforcement, personnel associated with fee collection, but not for general overhead.	Fee receipts may be used to cover the cost of new staff hired for collecting entrance fees.	May fund personnel that provide services to the public & direct program management, including fee collection.

## IV. CONCLUSIONS

This chapter has summarized the agency-specific guidance developed to implement the Fee Demo program. All agencies have guidelines in place to govern the establishment of Fee Demo projects, and the allocation and spending of revenue. Because one of the major goals of the Fee Demo program was to delegate responsibility for spending fee revenues to project and site managers,



Graffiti removal is just one of the many maintenance needs funded by Fee Demo revenues. Fees have also proven to be effective management tools, eliminating congestion in some areas, encouraging visitor contact and even reducing vandalism.

priority-setting has largely been the authority of these managers. In most cases, project or site managers have established these spending priorities by assessing the needs of the site or by consultation with local user groups and communities. The NPS has developed a more centralized procedure, with priorities set at the park level, reviewed by the regional office and approved or concurred by the Washington office.

The agencies have focused particular attention on establishing policies and procedures for approving and reviewing the use of Fee Demo revenues. Spending review varies by agency, but typically involves multiple levels of the agency. Substantially greater internal review exists for large projects, generally considered to be those costing more than \$500,000. These projects require approval at numerous levels within the agencies as well as from Congress.

Each agency has established its own program for evaluating individual Fee Demo projects. There is some commonality across these evaluation efforts, with all agencies focusing on the important elements in the Fee Demo program:

- Where sufficient revenues are raised to justify having a fee program at a particular site;
- Operational considerations related to cash handling and management; and
- Public acceptance of the fee program at each site.

These evaluation efforts are in different stages for each of the agencies. The agencies recognize that as the program moves forward, some degree of coordination in these areas will be useful.

**FEE DEMO REVENUES – MEETING HIGH-PRIORITY NEEDS**

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

From the inception of the Fee Demo program, one of the primary objectives has been to raise revenue to eliminate the backlog of deferred maintenance, increase the quantity and quality of visitor services, provide critical resource protection and meet other high-priority needs. President Bush's direction to use fee revenues to eliminate the NPS backlog of deferred maintenance will serve to institutionalize this emphasis. This chapter will address the following:

- Gross and net revenue raised;
- How high-priority needs are being addressed; and
- The tracking systems in place.

**II. REVENUES**

Information on gross and net revenue generated by agency and project provides a starting point for evaluating the level of impact the Fee Demo program has had on addressing the backlog of deferred maintenance and other needs. One method of evaluating the Fee Demo program is to examine the quantity of revenue raised to address these high-priority needs. Net revenue is an appropriate measure because costs associated with raising revenue, reduce funds available to address the backlog of deferred maintenance and meet other needs. This section will present information on both gross and net revenues.

**A. Gross Revenues**

Over the first four years of the Fee Demonstration program (FY 1997 to FY 2000), a total of \$572 million was raised. Of this amount, 80 percent was collected by the NPS; 2 percent by the FWS; 3 percent by the BLM; and 15 percent by the USDA FS.

Total gross revenue of the agencies, including non-fee demo receipts, increased by 58 percent in 1997 — the first full year of the Fee Demo program — from \$93.4 million in FY 1996 to \$147.1 million in FY 1997. New and increased fees associated with the Fee Demo program are the primary explanation for this increase in revenue. These new and increased fees presumably resulted from the added incentive the program provides to site managers to raise revenue (whereby at least 80 percent of funds remain at the site of collection) .

Over the FY 1998-2000 period, total gross Fee Demo revenues of the agencies have continued to increase as each agency has approached its full quota of Fee Demo projects (see also Table 2.1). Table 3.1 shows the gross revenues raised during the FY 1994-2000 period, including Fee Demo and non-Fee Demo receipt revenue.



**Table 3.1 Gross Revenues Under the Fee Demo Program, FY 1994-2000 (\$millions)**

<b>Bureau/Receipt Category</b>	<b>Before Fee Demo</b>			<b>During Fee Demo</b>			
	<b>FY 1994</b>	<b>FY 1995</b>	<b>FY 1996*</b>	<b>FY 1997</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>
NPS							
Non-Fee Demo receipts	75.7	80.5	77.8	77.2	7.5	9.5	5
National Parks Pass <sup>†</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.1 <sup>†</sup>
Fee Demo receipts	0	0	0	45.1	136.8	141.4	133.6
NPS Totals	75.7	80.5	77.8	122.3	144.3	150.9	148.7
BLM							
Non-Fee Demo receipts	1.8	2.6	3.3	3.2	2.6	1.5	1.1
Fee Demo receipts	0	0	0	0.4	3.5	5.2	7
BLM Totals	1.8	2.6	3.3	3.6	6.1	6.7	8.1
USDA FS							
Non-Fee Demo receipts	10.9	9.5	10	9	5.5	5.4	5.4
Fee Demo receipts	0	0	0.1	9.3	20.8	26.5	31.9
USDA FS Totals	10.9	9.5	10.1	18.3	26.3	31.9	37.3
FWS							
Non-Fee Demo receipts	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Fee Demo receipts	0	0	0	0.6	3.1	3.4	3.4
FWS Totals	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.7
Total, Four Agencies							
Non-Fee Demo receipts	90.6	94.9	93.3	91.7	16	16.7	21.9 <sup>†</sup>
Fee Demo receipts	0	0	0.1	55.4	164.2	176.5	175.9
Totals For All Agencies	90.6	94.9	93.4	147.1	180.2	193.2	197.8

\*Although the program was authorized in 1996, 1997 was the first full year of operation

<sup>†</sup>National Parks Pass proceeds are included in totals with non-Fee Demo revenues

Source: Annual reports to Congress

A detailed breakdown of NPS gross revenue, Fee Demo and non-Fee Demo, for FY 1994 and FY 2000 is available in Table 3.2. From FY 1994 to FY 2000, gross fee revenues increased by \$73.4 million; the percentage of daily entrance fees decreased slightly; the percentage of use fees increased slightly; and the percentage of revenue from passes increased slightly. At least part of the explanation for this shift in the distribution of revenues lies in the increase in the number and levels of use fees. The increased percentage of pass revenue is due primarily to the increased unit price of the Golden Eagle Passport and the implementation of the National Parks Pass.

<b>Table 3.2 NPS Gross Fee Collections, FY 2000 and FY 1994</b>			
<b>Fee type</b>		<b>FY '94</b> (\$millions) (percent of total)	<b>FY '00</b> (\$millions) (percent of total)
Entrance fees	Daily admission	42.7 (56.4%)	73.8 (49.5%)
	Park-specific passes	1.9 (2.5%)	5.3 (3.6%)
	Golden Eagle Passports, National Park Passport, and hologram upgrades	5.0 (6.6)	13.4 (9.0%)
	Golden Age Passports	1.4 (1.8)	2.5 (1.7%)
Use fees		24.7 (32.6)	54.1 (36.3%)
<b>Total</b>		<b>75.7</b>	<b>149.1*</b>
* FY 2000 gross fee revenue includes small office receipts, such as those from regional headquarters and support offices that are not included in other total revenue figures. Source: NPS			

## **B. Net Revenues**

### **1. Introduction**

Net revenue is the difference between total revenue and expenses associated with the cost of collection (i.e. operating costs and capital investment).<sup>6</sup> Net revenue is a standard measure of financial performance. Overall, expenses associated with the cost of collection are a relatively small percentage of gross revenue.

### **2. Collection Costs: Capital and Operating Expenses**

The agencies incur costs in collecting fee revenues. These costs fall into two general categories: operating costs, such as personnel, and capital costs. Capital costs may be incurred in establishing new fee collection facilities at a site, upgrading existing facilities or in otherwise making investments in fee collection equipment.

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<sup>6</sup>In order to include capital costs in the annual net revenue calculations discussed in Table 3.3, the capital costs incurred at each Fee Demo site were converted to annual values by amortizing them using a discount rate of 6 percent and an investment period of 20 years.

The capital and operating costs incurred by each agency over the FY 1998 - 2000 period are shown in Appendix 2. Total *capital* costs during that period were \$7.5 million. Total *operating* costs were about \$95 million throughout the FY 1998 - 2000 period. The NPS incurred 74 percent of the capital costs and 78 percent of the operating costs associated with Fee Demo projects. These percentages are expected as the NPS is responsible for approximately 80 percent of the total gross revenue for the Fee Demo program.

Aggregate operating costs and annualized capital investment expenses for the four agencies' Fee Demo sites constitute the following percentages of total gross revenues: 33.7 percent in FY 1997; 16.7 percent in FY 1998; 18.9 percent in FY 1999; and 19.8 percent in FY 2000. The four-year average across all agencies was 20 percent.

Collection costs vary considerably across sites. Nearly all of the Fee Demo projects have positive net revenues; however, in a few cases Fee Demo projects have experienced negative annual net revenues. There are several possible explanations, including capital investment; temporary, unexpected or unforeseen events that reduced visitation below expected levels. Site managers may be willing to tolerate low or negative net revenues, at least in some years, if there is a causal relationship between the fee program and other benefits such as reduced vandalism, reduced operations and maintenance costs, or increased contact with visitors. Cutting costs, increasing revenues or other changes in the way the fee program is administered could make negative net revenues positive. Projects experiencing negative net revenues are being evaluated to determine why such a situation has occurred. In some cases, negative net revenue sites have been removed from the Fee Demo program.

Policies categorizing and identifying collection costs vary by agency. This issue should be addressed by the Recreation Fee Leadership Council discussed in chapter 10.

### C. Gross and Net Revenue of the Land Management Agencies

Table 3.3 summarizes each agency's gross and net revenue raised by the Fee Demo Program from FY 1997 to FY 2000. The following section discusses each agency's revenue data in detail.

<b>Table 3.3 Gross and Net Revenue of the Fee Demo Program For Each of the Land Management Agencies, FY 1997-2000 (\$millions)</b>										
<b>Agency</b>	<b>FY 1997</b>		<b>FY 1998</b>		<b>FY 1999</b>		<b>FY 2000*</b>		<b>Total ('97-'00)</b>	
	Gross	Net*	Gross	Net*	Gross	Net*	Gross	Net*	Gross	Net*
NPS	45.1	30.5	136.8	114.7	141.4	115.3	133.6	107.4	456.9	368.0
BLM	0.4	-0.2	3.5	2.5	5.2	3.4	7.0	5.3	16.1	11.0
USDA FS	9.3	5.8	20.8	17.5	26.5	21.6	31.9	26.0	88.5	70.8
FWS	0.6	0.6	3.1	2.1	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.4	10.5	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>164.2</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>176.5</b>	<b>143.1</b>	<b>175.9</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>572.0</b>	<b>457.7</b>
*Net revenues include operating expenses and capital costs amortized at a 6% discount rate over a 20-year period. Source: Annual Recreational Fee Demonstration Reports to Congress, FY 1997 - 2000.										

NPS: In FY 2000, gross NPS Fee Demo collections were \$133.6 million. After collection costs, fee receipts totaled \$107.4 million. Both gross and net revenue have stayed relatively steady from FY 1998 to FY 2000. This relatively constant revenue figure is to be expected, as the NPS reached and maintained its Fee Demo project quota of 100 early in the program's implementation phase (see also Table 2.1).

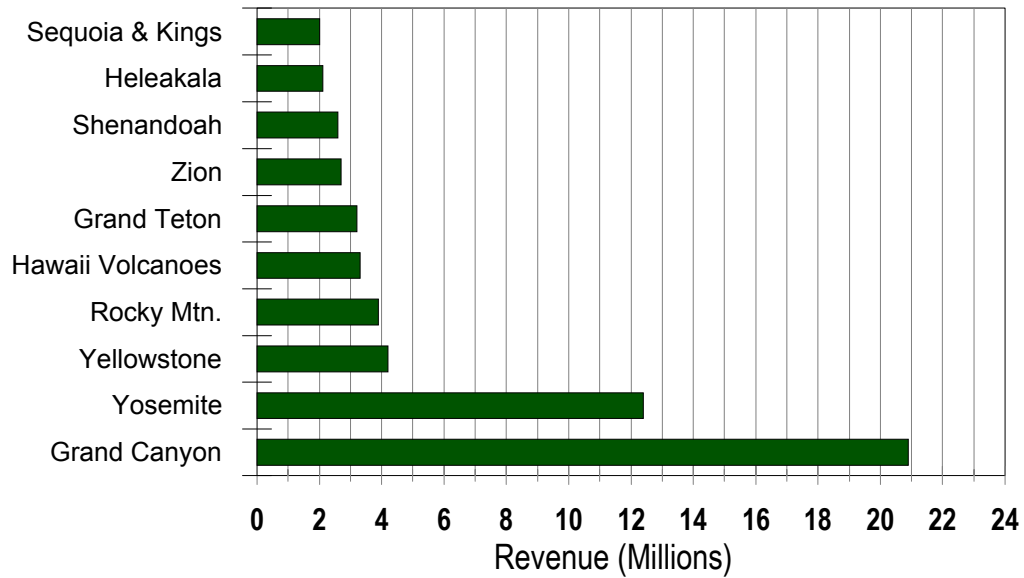
It is worth noting that in FY 2000, the top ten NPS Fee Demo sites generated 56 percent of the total revenue. Figure 3.1 illustrates the revenue of these sites. Average net revenue varied considerably across NPS Fee Demo sites depending on site characteristics of the particular Fee Demo project. For example, in FY 2000 major destination parks had an average net revenue per site of \$1.5 million. Average revenues for all other types of sites were noticeably lower. Appendix Table 4.1A displays a distribution of net revenue by park type.

BLM: Gross BLM Fee Demo revenues increased from \$3.5 million in FY 1998 to \$7 million in FY 2000. During that same period, net revenues increased from \$2.5 million to \$5.3 million. The top ten BLM Fee Demo projects represented 65 percent of total net revenue in FY 2000 (see Figure 3.2). Net revenues have varied across projects, with some sites experiencing negative net revenues in some years. The average net revenue per BLM Fee Demo project in FY 2000 was \$51,000. Appendix Table 4.2 A shows the distribution of net revenues for BLM sites for FY 1998 - 2000.

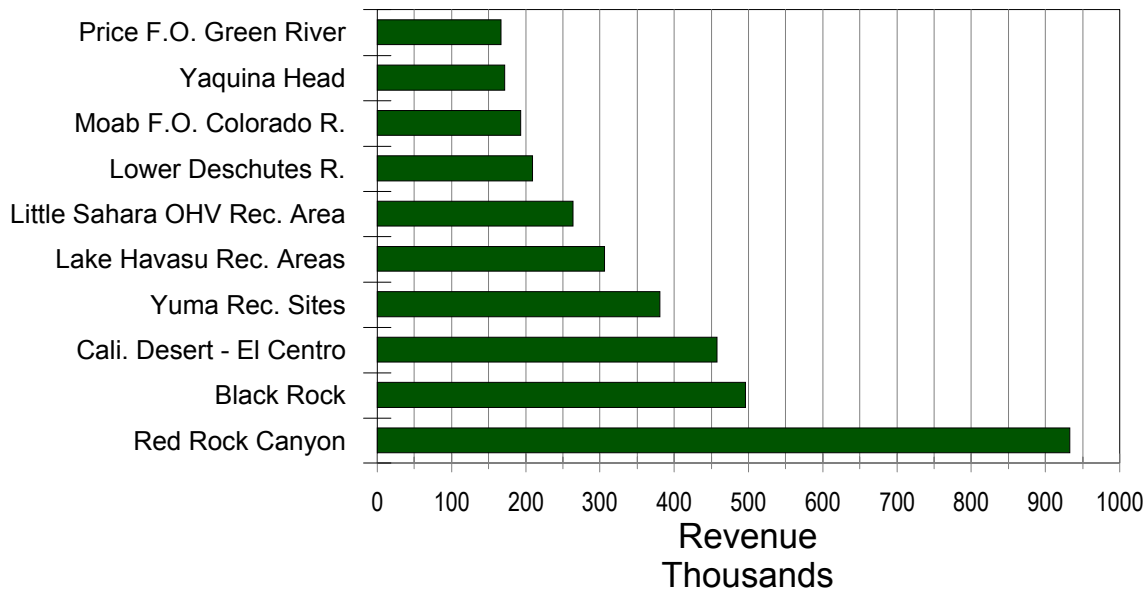
USDA FS: Between FY 1998 and FY 2000, gross Fee Demo revenues for the USDA FS increased from \$20.8 million to \$31.9 million, and net revenues increased from \$17.5 million to \$26 million. Net revenues vary across projects. For projects that charged a fee for entry or use, the average net revenue per Fee Demo project in FY 2000 was about \$250,000. In FY 2000, the top ten Fee Demo projects generated about 39 percent of total net revenue (see Figure 3.3). Appendix Table 4.3A presents the distribution of revenues across USDA FS Fee Demo projects.

FWS: Gross Fee Demo revenues increased from \$3.1 million in FY 1998 to \$3.4 million in FY 2000. Over the same period, net revenues from the Fee Demo program increased from \$2.1 million to \$2.4 million. Here again, a small number of projects generate the majority of Fee Demo revenues. In fact, the top ten FWS Fee Demo projects generated about 63 percent of the total net revenue in FY 2000 (see Figure 3.4). Net revenues have varied across projects, with some sites experiencing negative net revenues in some years. The average FWS Fee Demo project had annual net revenues of about \$25,000 in FY 2000 (with a standard deviation \$63,000). Appendix Table 4.4A shows the distribution of net revenues across FWS projects for FY 1998 - 2000.

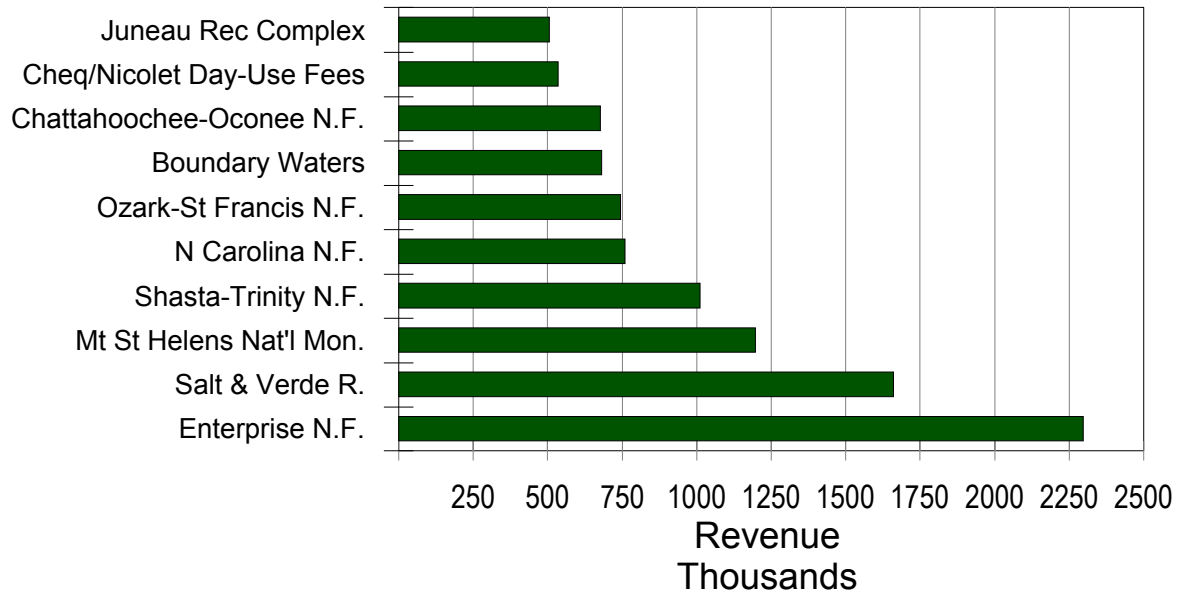
**Figure 3.1: FY 2000 Net Revenue**  
Net Revenue of Top 10 NPS Sites



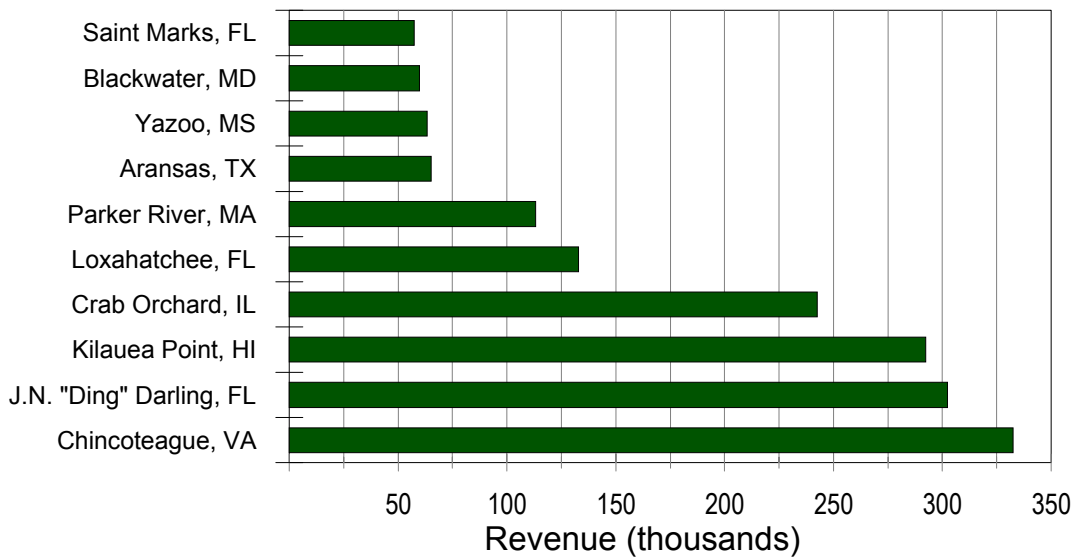
**Figure 3.2: FY 2000 Net Revenue**  
Net Revenue of Top 10 BLM Sites



**Figure 3.3: FY 2000 Net Revenue**  
Net Revenue of Top 10 USDA FS Sites



**Figure 3.4: FY 2000 Net Revenue**  
Net Revenue of Top 10 FWS Sites



### **III. ADDRESSING HIGH-PRIORITY NEEDS**

#### **A. Obligations**

The agencies are improving how quickly recreation fee revenues for projects are approved and obligated. Table 3.4 presents information on obligations. Total obligations went from \$110 million in FY 1999 to \$126 million in FY 2000 - an increase of 13 percent. At the end of FY 2000, about 55 percent of the total Recreation Fee receipts had been obligated, compared to 48 percent at the end of FY 1999. By the end of FY 2000, the NPS had obligated 50 percent of its cumulative receipts (up from 43 percent), the FWS had obligated 70 percent (up from 62 percent), the BLM had obligated 73 percent (up from 64 percent), and the USDA FS had obligated 76 percent (up from 74 percent).

For the NPS, the complexities of designing, planning, and seeking approval for large projects (i.e. visitors centers or any other permanent structures) exceeding \$500,000 have noticeably impacted obligation rates. Because each step of such large projects takes a substantial amount of time (the approval process may take 2 to 3 years), many large projects have yet to be obligated. NPS will continue to see obligation rates increase as these large project actions are implemented

#### **B. How Fee Demo Revenues Have Been Spent**

##### **1. Introduction**

There are a number of ways to analyze how Fee Demo revenues have been spent. This section will analyze projects based on the project category (visitor services, resource protection, health and safety maintenance, and other) and the cost category (under \$100,000, \$100,000 to \$500,000, and above \$500,000). Additionally, the distribution of 20 percent funds will be examined.

##### **2. Spending by Project Category**

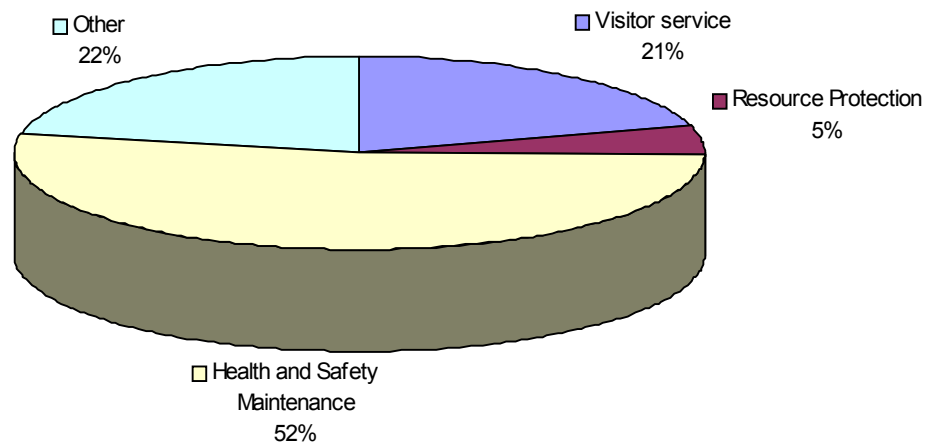
Each of the land management agencies tracks obligations by project category. The NPS, BLM and FWS have endorsed a four-category sorting system (excluding cost of collection). The USDA FS uses a nine-category system (excluding cost of collection). For the purposes of this report, the USDA FS has aggregated its nine categories into four. The project categories include: visitor services, resource protection, health and safety maintenance, and other.

Figures 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 illustrate agency net revenue obligations for FY 1998 through FY 2000 by project category. Appendix 5 offers an annual breakdown of agency spending by category and a detailed description of the categories.

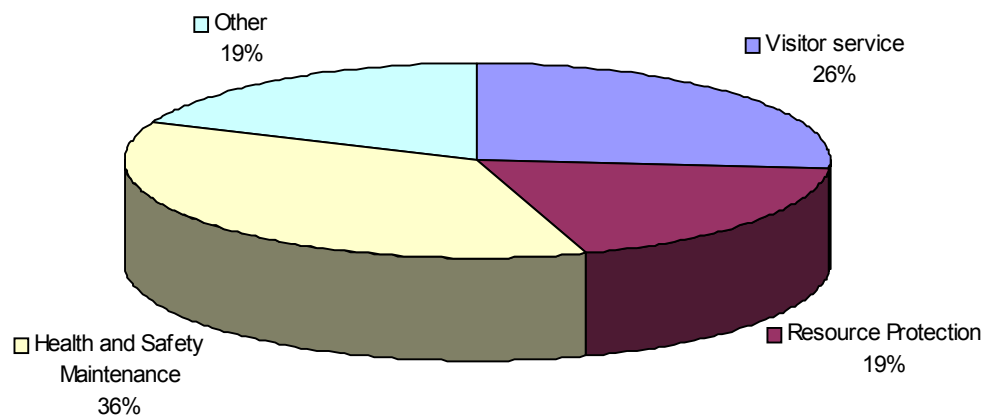
<b>Table 3.4 Obligation of Recreation Fee Demonstration Program Revenue (\$millions)</b>					
<b>Bureau</b>	<b>Fiscal Year (FY)</b>				
	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Total '97-'00</b>
<b>NPS</b>					
Fee Demo Revenues	45.1	136.8	141.4	133.6	456.9
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	NA	40.2	125.8	187.4	
Funds Obligated	6.5	51.3	80.9	91.5	230.2
Unobligated Balance	38.6	125.8	186.2	229.6	
<b>BLM</b>					
Fee Demo Revenues	0.4	3.5	5.2	7.0	16.1
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	0.0	0.2	2.2	3.3	
Funds Obligated	0.2	1.5	4.1	5.9	11.7
Unobligated Balance	0.2	2.2	3.3	4.5	
<b>USDA FS</b>					
Fee Demo Revenues	9.3	20.8	26.5	31.9	88.5
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	0.043	5.2	11.0	14.6	
Funds Obligated	4.1	15.0	22.9	25.6	67.6
Unobligated Balance	5.2	11.0	14.6	20.9	
<b>FWS</b>					
Fee Demo Revenues	0.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	10.5
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	0.0	0.4	1.9	2.8	
Funds Obligated	0.2	1.6	2.6	3.0	7.4
Unobligated Balance	0.4	1.9	2.7	3.3	
<b>Total, Four Agencies</b>					
Fee Demo Revenues	55.4	164.2	176.5	175.9	572.0
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	0.043	46.0	140.9	208.1	
Funds Obligated	11	69.4	110.5	126.0	316.9
Unobligated Balance	44.4	140.9	206.8	258.3	
Source: Annual Reports to Congress					



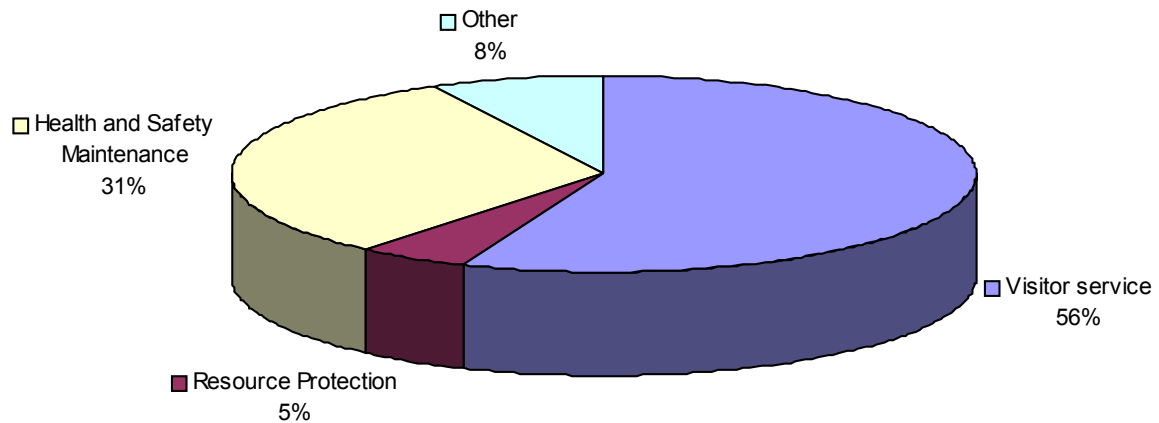
**Figure 3.5: NPS Fee Demonstration Project Obligations of Net Revenue by Project Category, FY 1998 - 2000**



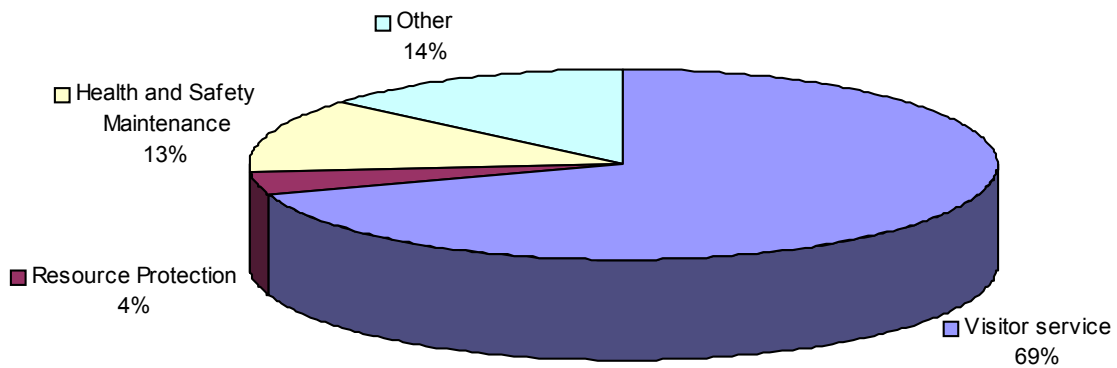
**Figure 3.6: BLM Fee Demonstration Project Obligations of Net Revenue by Project Category, FY 1998 - 2000**



**Figure 3.7: USDA FS Fee Demonstration Project Obligations of Net Revenue by Project Category, FY 1998 - 2000**



**Figure 3.8: FWS Fee Demonstration Project Obligations of Net Revenue by Project Category, FY 1998 - 2000**



### 3. Projects by Category

Analyzing projects by cost category illustrates several important points. First, a majority of the projects are small. Because small projects are easy to design, plan, approve, and complete, funding projects under \$100,000 has led to immediate results on the ground. Second, a limited number of large projects (over \$500,000) represent a significant portion of the total cost of Fee Demo projects. Table 3.5 illustrates Fee Demo projects sorted by cost category for NPS. In the NPS, projects that exceed half a million dollars represent 2 percent of the number of projects, but 27 percent of the dollars.

**Table 3.5 NPS Fee Demo Approved Projects Sorted by Cost Category, FY 1997 - 2000**

	<b>Number Of Projects</b>	<b>Dollar Amount</b>	<b>% of Dollar Amount</b>	<b>% of Number of Projects</b>
NPS TOTAL	3,079	\$394,834,991	100%	100%
Projects over \$500K	50	\$106,707,985	27%	2%
Projects between \$100K & \$500K	884	\$211,426,672	54%	30%
Projects less than \$100K	1,988	\$76,700,334	19%	68%

Source: NPS

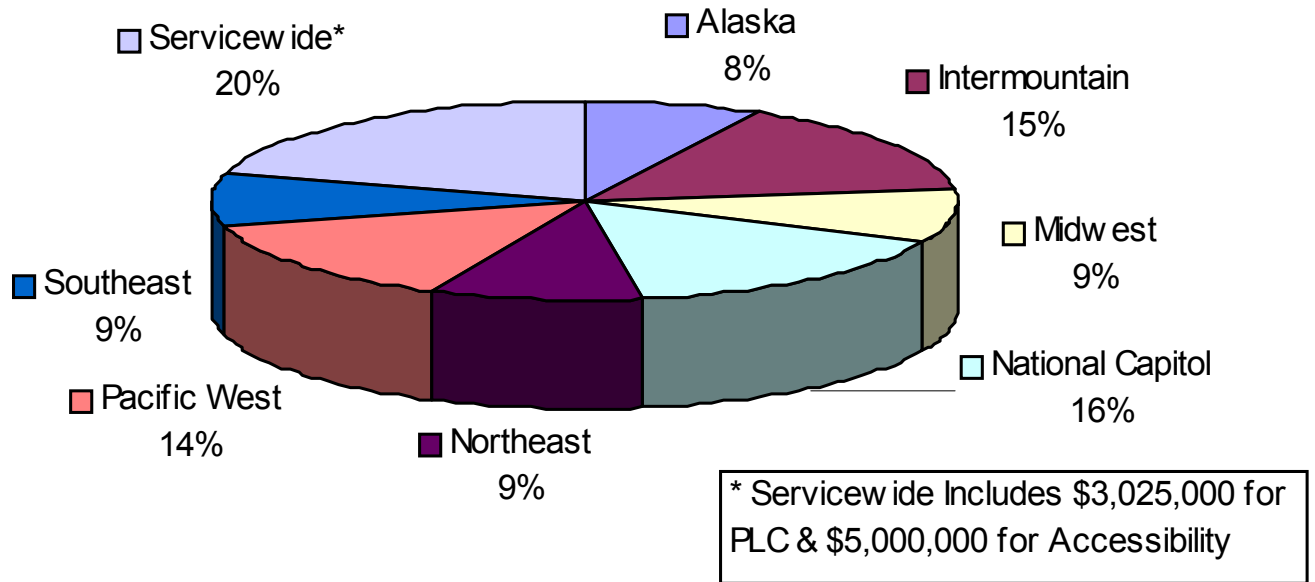
### 4. Regional Distribution of 20 Percent Revenue

While 80 percent of funds remain at the site where they are collected, up to 20 percent may be allocated through a competitive process either regionally or nationally. The NPS Director distributes the 20 percent funds collected nationally for service-wide and non-Fee Demo park projects. The BLM retains 100 percent of Fee Demo revenue at the site of collection. The USDA FS retains 90-100 percent of revenues at the site of collection. In some regions of the FWS, 100 percent of revenue remains at the site of collection, and in other regions a portion of Fee Demo revenue remains within the region of collection for distribution on a competitive basis or to address high-priority needs (See Chapter 2 for more information on “Agency- Specific Guidance on the Expenditure of Fee Demo Revenue”).

Figure 3.9 illustrates the NPS’s 20 percent funds approved project dollars by region. Figure 3.10 illustrates the number of NPS approved projects in each region funded by 20 percent revenue.

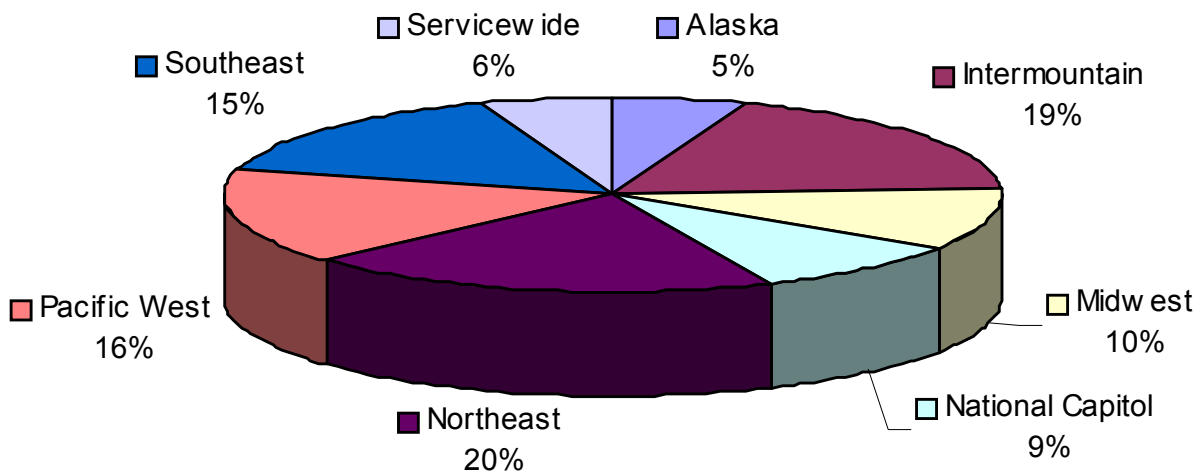
**Figure 3.9: NPS 20% Approved Project Dollars by Region  
FY 1997-2000**

**Total Amount Approved 1997-2000: \$88,892,810**



**Figure 3.10: Number of 20% NPS Approved Projects By Region  
FY 1997--2000**

**Total Number of Approved Projects: 830**



### C. Deferred Maintenance

From the Fee Demo program's inception, one of the primary objectives has been to raise revenue to eliminate the backlog of deferred maintenance. The President's recent directive to use fee revenues to eliminate the NPS backlog of deferred maintenance has reinforced this priority. Thus, each of the land management agencies has taken steps to ensure that an appropriate proportion of Fee Demo revenues are spent on deferred maintenance. The NPS reports that 69 percent of all revenue approved for Fee Demo projects has been spent on deferred maintenance projects (\$274 of \$395 million). Corresponding data for the BLM, USDA FS and FWS were not available at the time of publication. Figure 3.11 illustrates Fee Demo revenue approved for deferred maintenance projects as a percentage of all Fee Demo-approved projects for NPS.

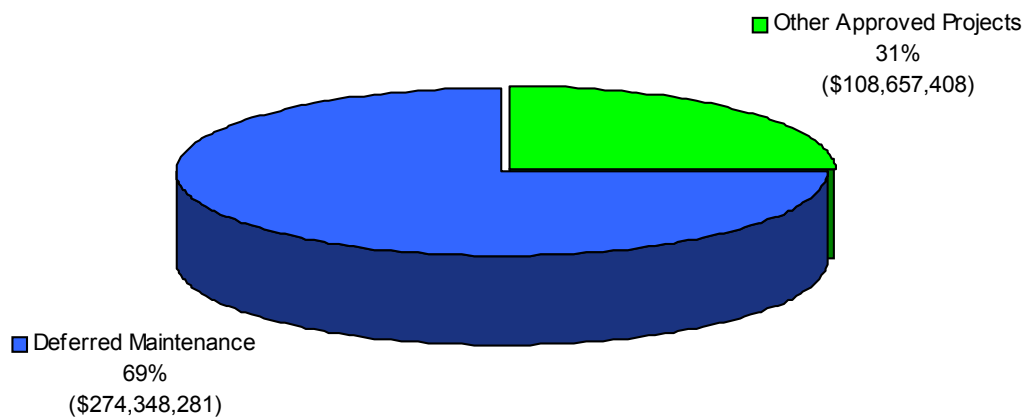


Personnel shortages at Castillo De San Marcos National Monument prevented staff from being able to maintain the fort walls. In 1999, the park was able to use \$85,000 from fee-generated revenue to remove vegetation from the walls.

The agencies also devote substantial resources from appropriated funds to maintenance activities. In FY 2000, the BLM spent about \$57.2 million on maintenance. Of this about 38 percent was spent on reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance. In FY 2000, the FWS spent about 53.5 million on maintenance. Of this amount, about 62 percent was spent on deferred maintenance.

Responding to congressional and administrative concern, in FY 2000 the Department of the Interior's land management agencies began implementation of a Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan. This Five-Year Plan creates a system that ranks and prioritizes projects by considering critical deferred maintenance needs in health and safety, resource protection, and bureau mission. Capital improvements not related to health and safety or resource protection are funded only in exceptional situations. Use of a common set of definitions among NPS, BLM, and FWS for "maintenance," "annual maintenance," "deferred maintenance," "repair," "rehabilitation," and "replacement" allow Interior to present a more consistent view of its resources, capital investments, goals and needs. The Five-Year Plan is updated and extended each fiscal year to reflect changes in need over time. The NPS is drawing on the success of the multi-agency Five-Year Plan and creating a Three Year Plan for Fee Demo spending on deferred maintenance.

**Figure 3.11: NPS Approved Fee Demonstration Projects**  
*(Deferred Maintenance Fee Demo Approved Projects vs. Other Approved Projects)*  
*Data reported to the Project Management Information System (PMIS)*  
**FY 1997 - 2000**



#### **IV. TRACKING SYSTEMS FOR FEE DEMO PROJECTS**

NPS: At the beginning of the Fee Demo program the NPS instituted the use of computerized software to identify, approve, formulate and track projects. Although NPS anticipated substantial revenues and a large number of projects to manage, the initial software did not meet the agencies documentation needs. In 1998, the NPS implemented the use of Project Management Information System (PMIS), an Internet-based software program that allows parks to identify projects and allows the region as well as the Washington Office to approve the proposed use of Fee Demo revenues. PMIS continues to be updated and enhanced as important issues are identified by DOI, OMB and other auditors. Although PMIS is utilized for all projects regardless of the funding source, the most recent estimate in November 2000 suggests that 60% of the projects are primarily for Fee Demo and Repair/ Rehabilitation. The most recent version of PMIS includes the prioritization of projects regardless of the source of funds, with a Service-wide consistent banding and a park-specific numeric priority. It also includes the ability to show multiple-year and multiple-fund source formulation for a project. Because the software was built over time, certain data fields are not consistent throughout the database. For example, the FY 2000 addition of the account number in the funding information is not available for previously funded projects. There is an additional problem with incomplete and inaccurate data entry. The NPS is working to interface the software with an enterprise environment with greater accountability.

BLM: The BLM Management Information System (MIS) tracks the financial expenditures of all projects. The Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) is used to manage recreation programs in the Bureau.

USDA FS: Field Managers track projects through completion using individual accounting systems. The agency's financial system is not used because it does not employ the expenditure categories authorized in the Fee Demo legislation. The USDA FS is considering adoption of the agency's FFIS financial system to track expenditures. When fully functional, the agency's meaningful measures standards, as defined in Table 2.5, will provide the best means of measuring project needs and accomplishments.

FWS: The FWS has two File Maker Pro databases that track its priority projects and needs: the Refuge Operating Needs System (RONS) and the Maintenance Management System (MMS). The RONS database provides a site-specific list or data set of the operational priorities of the National Wildlife Refuge System. Similarly, the MMS database contains the FWS's maintenance priorities. These databases are accessible to the staff of field stations, the Regional Offices and the FWS headquarters. Staff at each level have input and may review the priorities for staffing and other operational needs, as well as for equipment replacement and maintenance backlog.

## V. CONCLUSIONS

This chapter has presented information on the gross and net revenues raised, how the revenues have been spent, and the tracking systems in place for Fee Demo projects and needs. By analyzing each of these categories, this chapter has provided important information as to the impact the Fee Demo program has had on the backlog of deferred maintenance and other high priority-needs. Additional detailed materials on revenue and expenses are available in the appendix of this report.

Over the first four years of implementation, the Fee Demo program has raised \$572 million in gross revenue. Collection costs have averaged 20 percent across all agencies for the four year period. Taking into account operating expenses and capital costs, the Fee Demo program has a net revenue of \$457.7 million. Each agency's percentage of gross Fee Demo revenue is as follows: NPS, 80 percent; BLM, 3 percent; USDA FS, 15 percent; and FWS, 2 percent.

Cumulatively, the land management agencies have obligated 55 percent of the gross revenue for Fee Demo projects. These projects fall into a variety of categories including: Visitor Services, Resource Protection, Health & Safety Maintenance, and Other. The distribution of obligation within each category varies widely by agency. A majority of approved projects are small (under \$100,000) and easy to design, plan, approve, and complete, resulting in rapid results on the ground. Perhaps most importantly, a majority of approved projects address the backlog of deferred maintenance. The NPS reports that over two thirds of approved projects are for deferred maintenance.

To ensure that the revenue is spent efficiently and effectively, each agency has either implemented a complex tracking system or adopted one already used and endorsed by the agency in other areas. Within each agency, the systems in place continue to grow and evolve as the number of projects escalate and the data requirements further develop.

Fee demo revenue is being used to meet high-priority needs that both directly and indirectly improve visitor experiences at recreation sites. This spending meets the agencies' primary objectives of eliminating the backlog of deferred maintenance, increasing the quantity and quality of visitor services, providing critical resource protection and meeting other high-priority needs.



**EXPERIMENTATION**

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

This chapter discusses experimentation during the Fee Demo program, including the types of fees the agencies have selected, the collection methods employed, and the use of fees as a management tool.

**II. TYPES OF FEES**

The agencies have experimented with a variety of fees. Table 4.1, compiled from information in the November 2001 GAO report, identifies the types of fees in the program. Most of the fees identified in the table are use fees. While many of these types of fees had been used on a limited basis by the agencies in the past, the Fee Demo program has provided an opportunity to test these types of fees on a much wider scale. It is difficult to identify all locations where one or more of these fees might be appropriate, because not every type of fee is suitable for every agency. However, what is most notable is that in virtually every category, the agencies significantly increased the number of applications of each type of fee relative to the pre-Fee Demo situation. The number of different applications of use fees increased from 64 to 259, confirming that the agencies actively sought to implement and test new fees to achieve the objectives of the Fee Demo program.

**III. COLLECTION METHODS**

The agencies have relied on a variety of ways to collect fees, ranging from traditional methods of payment, such as cash entry stations and self-service honor systems, to innovative methods such as credit cards, the Internet, toll-free numbers and off-site private vendors that sell passes.

The collection methods used by each agency are largely a function of the characteristics or existing infrastructure of an area. For example, if a site has a limited number of access points, payment is usually collected at an entry station. Use fees are also charged at an access point or point of use if such points are clearly definable. Heavy traffic access points are good candidates for person-to-person payment methods. Self-service honor systems may be more appropriate for isolated, less-used areas. Tables 4.2 and 4.3 illustrate the method of collection employed by each agency for entry and use fees.

New and innovative methods of collection are discussed in depth in the 2001 GAO Fee Demo report. While GAO found that “more can be done to offer visitors a wider variety of options in paying recreation fees,” GAO also noted the increase in the use of technologies in fee collection. Sites accepting credit cards for entry and use fees are up from 12 to 38 and 12 to 36 respectively. The number of sites offering automated fee machines for entry and use fees has risen from 1 to 10 and 1 to 20 respectively (the use of automated fee machines is discussed in depth below). The number of sites offering payment via the Internet for use fees has increased from 3 to 25. Tables 4.2 and 4.3 illustrate GAO’s findings in greater detail.

**Table 4.1 Types of Recreation Fees at Fee Demo Projects**

Type of Fee	Number of Applications									
	NPS		BLM		USDA FS		FWS		TOTAL	
	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo
Entrance fee for a site	63	69	6	11	4	11	26	35	99	126
Use Fees, Non-Entrance <sup>a</sup>	27	70	11	76	20	59	6	54	64	259
-Back-country use or reservations	10	18	2	13	3	11	0	2	15	44
-Boat launch or docking	7	10	2	9	8	14	1	5	18	38
-Camping	5	43	4	52	13	38	0	3	22	136
-Cave tour	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	7
-Climbing	0	0	0	3	5	6	0	0	5	9
-Hiking	1	1	2	12	4	6	0	3	7	22
-Historic site	2	5	1	4	3	3	0	0	6	12
-Hunting or fishing fee	2	3	2	9	8	11	4	44	16	67
-Interpretive	4	18	0	4	4	12	0	3	8	37
-OHV/ORV	0	0	1	9	7	11	0	4	8	24
-Parking	3	4	1	11	12	33	0	1	16	49
-Picnic site	3	6	2	17	8	15	0	1	13	39
-Rafting	1	2	2	8	2	5	0	0	5	15
-RV dumping fee	5	7	3	11	2	4	0	0	10	22
-Trailhead	1	1	0	4	6	14	0	1	7	20
-Other	5	18	6	41	12	34	2	9	25	102
Total number of sites providing data	96	96	91	91	75	75	84	84	346	346

<sup>a</sup> Because there is often more than one type of fee charged at a site, the total number of use fees may add up to more than the total number of sites.

Source: Compiled from GAO, 2001. (Survey of site managers)

**Table 4.2 Innovative Methods Used to Collect Entry Fees Pre and Post Fee Demo**

Methods used to collect entry fees	Number of applications									
	NPS		BLM		USDA FS		FWS		Total	
	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo
Credit card payment at an entrance station or central point collected by an employee	12	33	0	1	0	3	0	1	12	38
Automated collection machine	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	10
Toll-free telephone numbers	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Internet	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Vendors, interpretive associations, retail outlets\ or other outside groups	1	10	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	15
Total number of sites responding to the survey question	63	69	6	11	4	11	26	35	99	126
Source: GAO, 2001 (Survey of site managers).										

**Table 4.3 Innovative Methods Used to Collect Use Fees Pre and Post Fee Demo**

Methods used to collect use fees	Number of applications									
	NPS		BLM		USDA FS		FWS		Total	
	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo	Pre-Fee Demo	Fee Demo
Credit card payment at an entrance station or central point collected by an employee	6	21	4	6	2	7	0	1	12	35
Automated collection machine	3	13	0	1	0	6	0	0	3	20
Toll-free telephone numbers	7	14	0	2	10	12	0	0	17	28
Internet	1	11	0	2	2	12	0	0	3	25
Vendors, interpretive associations, retail outlets or other outside groups	2	4	2	5	4	25	0	2	8	36
Total number of sites responding to the survey question	57	70	66	76	46	59	37	54	206	259
Source: GAO, 2001 (Survey of site managers).										

Collectively, the agencies have made substantial efforts to experiment with new ways of collecting fees to improve cost efficiency and enhance customer service. The agencies will continue, as appropriate, to expand the use of automated technologies, Internet sales and toll-free telephone numbers for fee collection.

However, in some cases it is desirable to utilize uniformed personnel for the collection of fees — even at a high cost — when it achieves additional management objectives, such as providing orientation, information and regular contact with visitors. For this reason, at a number of sites, agencies have made the decision not to install automated fee collection machines (see agency guidelines on this subject.) Entrance stations, at sites where this is the case, are typically staffed from early morning until late at night.

## **IV. USE OF TECHNOLOGY**

### **A. Electronic Fee Collection Machines**

Two agencies — the USDA FS and the NPS — have been engaged in extensive efforts to test electronic fee collection machines. The BLM has also installed 17 fee collection machines at one high-visitation location.

NPS: Fee collection machines are generally used to sell daily and annual entry passes, camping permits and boat launching permits. Since 1997, the NPS has experimented with the use of automated fee collection machines in a variety of locations. Currently the NPS has a total of 68 automated fee collection machines. The machines typically have the ability to accept cash and provide change for payment of an entry or use fee. At some installations, the fee machines also accept credit cards. Appendix 7 provides summary information on the number of machines in each park, how the machines are used and how well the machines have functioned.

Most of the fee machines were purchased centrally and distributed to interested parks as part of the Fee Demo program. The unit cost of each machine was approximately \$25,000. Since parks were not required to bear the capital costs associated with acquiring the machines, the only costs were startup expenses and annual operation and maintenance (O&M) costs. Startup costs varied considerably depending on the facilities needed. These costs ranged from hundreds of dollars to as much as \$80,000 in one instance where power lines and related infrastructure needed to be installed. Annual O&M costs have averaged \$10,000. Assuming capital costs of \$25,000, other startup costs of \$10,000 and annual operating costs of \$10,000, the annualized cost of a fee machine (using a discount rate of 7 percent) would be about \$18,500. Thus, at least this much revenue would have to be generated in the first year to justify installing a fee machine.

In order to evaluate the performance of the automated fee collection machines, data were collected on the machines currently in use at Fee Demo parks. Parks with automated collection machines were asked to supply information on the capital costs and annual direct FY 2000 operating costs. Gross FY 2000 revenue information was also obtained for each machine. Capital costs were converted into annualized costs by amortizing over a ten-year period using a 6 percent discount rate. Net annual

revenues were calculated by taking the difference between gross annual revenues and costs. Appendix 7 presents detailed results from this analysis.

The automated fee machines appear to be very cost effective at most locations. For example, the three fee machines at Glen Canyon accounted for nearly \$350,000 in net revenues in FY 2000. This amount represented about 16 percent of Glen Canyon's gross revenue that fiscal year. Most other locations where automated fee machines were installed had positive net revenues in FY 2001 that ranged on average from around \$10,000 to \$70,000. The NPS did not experiment with turnkey rental agreements of automated fee machines because of the high overhead costs, which typically accounted for approximately 50 percent of receipts collected.



A visitor at the Sand Dunes Recreation Area in California uses an automated pay machine. This site has automated pay stations throughout the Dunes for customer convenience, including a number of disabled accessible machines.

Some data suggest that certain locations are not cost-effective installations, at least in terms of generating positive net revenues. Fee machines at Lake Roosevelt, Sleeping Bear Dunes and Bighorn Canyon generated negative net revenues. The explanation for these results is not entirely clear. At Bighorn Canyon, operational problems with the fee machines are the likely cause. Anecdotal information suggests that individuals visiting Lake Roosevelt found the machines difficult to use; however, cash boxes left in place next to the fee machines may have resulted in a diversion of the revenues. The

fee machines appear to have had few operational problems at Sleeping Bear Dunes and were well accepted by the public. However, the machines are used only during June - August, which likely caused the low net revenues.

The NPS staff believes that in most instances where fee machines have been installed, they assist in fee collection efforts by helping to handle peak visitation situations or by being available after hours. For cases where the fee machines do not generate positive net revenue, the NPS will reevaluate their use and identify the factors that may have caused this result, and make adjustments where appropriate.

There are a number of logistical challenges associated with using automated fee machines such as the need for dedicated telephone and power lines, which can be barriers at some of the more remote locations. There are also challenges associated with the expertise of staff to operate and maintain these machines. The NPS is also concerned that automated fee machines may not always be appropriate because of their inability to blend in with the historic aesthetics of a particular site.

Notwithstanding the challenges identified above, the NPS is committed to further evaluating these machines for effectiveness. NPS is currently experimenting with two different vendors to evaluate the pros and cons of each machine prototype and the cost benefit comparisons between renting and purchasing machines. The NPS is working with vendors to test a solar (photovoltaic) automated fee machine prototype at Badlands and Biscayne National Parks. The NPS established a new technology workgroup and will be inventorying technology capabilities, equipment needs, vendor products, and maintenance and rental agreements. The NPS will continue to share information about new, more technologically advanced equipment and services at National Fee Conferences and in the future through an intranet Web site that can be accessible by the NPS and other interagency groups.

The NPS also believes that wider distribution of information about the acquisition and performance of fee machines would be useful within the NPS and for all of the Fee Demo agencies. To this end, the NPS plans to convene a meeting in spring 2002 to specifically discuss fee machines. Representatives from all Fee Demo agencies will be invited.

BLM: The BLM has installed 17 automated fee collection machines in the California Desert. The presence of the machines permits BLM staff to attend to other permit, compliance and monitoring work. The BLM also experimented with fee machines for the South Fork Snake River Project. However, maintenance costs were determined to be too high to justify using the fee machines.

On January 1, 1999, the BLM and California Desert District entered into a service agreement with a contractor for automated pay stations to collect use fees at Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area. As required in the agreement, the contractor has installed 17 machines on which it performs all maintenance. Individual fees are \$10 per week or \$30 for an annual pass. Users can pay either with credit cards, debit cards or cash.

The revenues collected are split between the BLM and the contractor on a sliding scale. Revenues up to the first \$300,000 are split evenly between the two partners; revenues between \$300,000 to \$600,000 are divided 80 percent to BLM and 20 percent to the contractor; and revenues exceeding \$600,000 are given 85 percent to BLM and 15 percent to the contractor. In FY 1999 and FY 2000, the BLM collected a total net amount of approximately \$440,000.

USDA FS: The USDA FS has experimented with fee collection machines at sites in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, the Tonto National Forest, the Arapaho National Recreation Area and the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area. Some fee machines have been leased with a service agreement, while some were purchased outright. Implementation of the electronic fee collection machines at these locations has been successful in terms of generating sufficient revenue to justify installation and in terms of visitor satisfaction and ease of use. However, machines at each of these sites have been subject to vandalism.

Maintenance and service costs must be considered in the purchase of a machine. In addition, the short-term nature of the Fee Demo program may discourage use of fee machines due to the high capital cost or higher cost of short-term leases. While not appropriate for all locations, electronic fee collection machines appear most suitable for high-use sites, where the machines can supplement staffed fee-collection booths during busy periods and replace paid staff during slower times.

## **B. Technology and Processes Supporting Fee Collection Activities**

An often overlooked aspect of managing fee collections is the support activities necessary to ensure that cash is collected and handled in the most efficient and appropriate way. Due to concerns about employee safety and financial management, cash management has become an increasingly important issue for the land management agencies participating in the Fee Demo program. The agencies have experimented in a number of areas related to cash handling.

### **1. Increased use of programmable cash registers**

The NPS has invested heavily in new, innovative, point-of-sale technologies that allow credit card acceptance and, in the future, will allow parks to gather demographic and statistical information from encoded passes. The Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, and a number of other parks have made substantial investments in this technology. At high visitation parks, this technology is especially important because it can allow entrance stations to cut transaction times in half.

There are 28 NPS Fee Demo sites that are using advanced technology cash register equipment. These registers are computer-based and can be specifically programmed to capture detailed sales transaction information that aids managers in preparing reports, compiling statistics, cutting labor costs, providing inventory control, and providing more accountability and protection of personnel. These machines also streamline the amount of time necessary to prepare deposits and related paperwork. There is a substantial capital investment associated with the purchase, programming, and installation of these machines, as well as infrastructure requirements and investment of time for staff training. As such, the NPS will conduct further evaluation of cash register machines and vendor prototypes to determine cost benefits. The NPS has determined that it will be a priority to install advanced cash register equipment at more parks in the NPS to track detailed visitor use statistics, especially related to pass use.

Grand Canyon National Park has been using this technology since May 2000 and has found it to be an excellent method of tracking sales and storing data. The system has the ability to retrieve any data from the date of installation and has reduced transaction times. Data can be recalled from a single day or a range of dates, making monthly statistics easier to store and more accurate. Each transaction is assigned a passport number, which is available for recall, making any payment disputes quick and easy to resolve. Passport numbers are entered into the system at the time of sale and can be compiled for any period of time from daily, monthly, yearly or longer. The advanced technology cash register equipment has made it easy to track sales and visitation trends, and soon the ability to enter passenger numbers will assist in more accurate visitation statistics.

### **2. Cash management**

All of the agencies have established policies governing employee cash handling. In addition to this type of policy, the NPS Intermountain Region has established a joint venture with the U.S. Treasury and KeyBank to provide modern banking services that will assist in the implementation of the Fee Demo program. KeyBank offers the parks customized financial services allowing for ease of access to timely, accurate and reliable deposit information, reconciliation reports and adjustments through

the development of easy-to-use Web-based deposit and reporting programs. Project planning and execution are enhanced as each park and central office is now able to see exactly how much revenue is gathered daily, thus creating a highly effective audit trail. KeyBank produces daily deposit information, prompt adjustment and reconciliation reports and electronic deposits to U.S. Treasury. These modern banking methods maximize efficiency and availability of funds for all parks in the Intermountain Region by enabling the U.S. Treasury to receive deposits sooner.

The Regional Banking System (RBS) eliminates the need to make entries in the Federal Financial System (FFS) because information is automatically uploaded by the Department of the Interior's FFS platform in Denver the day after the deposit. KeyBank transmits the upload file directly to the FFS. The NPS banking Web site enables program managers to have a read-only view of deposited funds so they can make daily management decisions based on solid information about the revenue stream.

The Web site developed as part of this effort has been used successfully by all the Intermountain parks participating in the Fee Demo program for depositing non-appropriated funds. In addition, the U.S. Treasury has certified that the RBS is operating successfully and meets its manual requirements. The RBS established NPS as the first federal agency having a banking Web site for making electronic deposits of collected fees.

The provision of these services is key to the NPS's ability to establish accountability, oversight and overall improved management for the Fee Demo program.

### **C. Other Uses of Technology**

Agencies have experimented with a number of other technologies. For example, at the BLM's Loon Lake Recreation Area, individuals who wish to enter the campground at the site are given beepers similar to those used in restaurants so they do not have to stand in line. The beepers were purchased with Fee Demo revenues and allow visitors to picnic or swim until their site becomes available. The beepers assist in bringing use of the six reserved campsites up to capacity during peak periods. Public feedback has been extremely positive.

## **V. USING FEES AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL**

The agencies recognize that pricing is a very powerful management tool to influence the overall level of recreation use and the timing of that use. Thus, a potential objective of establishing fees is to use fees as a management tool to change visitor behavior or to achieve resource management objectives. Used in this manner, fees could assist in shifting visitor use from high to low peak periods, or from heavily used to less heavily used areas, reduce visitation to overused areas, promote contact with rangers or even reduce vandalism. Decisions on the level and type of fees that would be most useful in achieving this objective would take into account visitation patterns and any projected changes in visitation associated with a fee change, characteristics of visitors, resource uses and impacts, administrative costs and substitutes.

An example of using fees as a management tool is the field experiment analyzed by Bamford, Manning, Forcier, and Koenemann (1988) at 14 Vermont state parks. This study evaluated the



effects of higher fees for high-amenity campsites. Bamford et. al. found that visitor use shifted away from prime campsites as the fee differential increased between prime and non-prime campsites. Such fee differentials could be used as an alternative to closing prime sites to rest them from overuse.

In general, the agencies increased their efforts to use fees to distribute recreation use across time or location or other management tools relative to the pre-Fee Demo situation. GAO 2001 identified a total of 119 applications of differential pricing across the four agencies, up from 74 pre-Fee Demo applications of differential pricing.

The agencies have implemented fees for management purposes in many locations and situations. Differential fees for campsites have been implemented at a variety of locations including National Parks such as Badlands, Acadia, Assateague Island, Indiana Dunes, Rocky Mountain, and Sequoia. Camping fees vary by time of year and/or campsite characteristics. Similarly, campsite and cabin fees at agency-managed sites vary depending on the quality of the site, access and the season of use.

Fees have been used to assist in achieving management specific objectives. For example, at several USDA FS sites such as Cougar Hot Springs and areas included in southern California's National Forests, the introduction of fees have served as a deterrent for criminal activities. Fees have also been introduced to manage off-highway vehicle use at a number of sites.

An unexpected and significant result of using fees as a management tool is the increased visitor contact made possible by the program. This provides additional opportunities to communicate resource protection ethics directly to visitors.

While the number of applications of differential pricing has increased substantially, the agencies recognize that additional evaluation and experiments may be possible and advantageous in this area. The agencies are working together to identify potential locations and institutional conditions where such experiments could be conducted. The agencies also believe that additional analysis of the locations where these tools have been in effect is desirable. This analysis will be undertaken when sufficient data become available.

## **VI. ADJUSTMENTS TO FEE DEMO EXPERIMENTS BASED ON FEEDBACK FROM VISITORS**

Since the start of the Fee Demo program, the agencies have made numerous site, project or agency adjustments to Fee Demo projects based on visitor feedback and information obtained in the course of implementation.

### NPS:

- Entrance fees were dropped at the Frederick Douglas House because the revenues collected did not justify the administrative cost of collection. Because the majority of visitors to this site were school groups exempted from paying entrance fees, little money was raised. As an alternative the site was placed on the National Park Reservation Service (NPRS). Now, school groups and others are able to make reservations for a service fee of \$2. NPRS is able

to schedule school groups so that they arrive at different times of the day and do not overcrowd the site.

- Biscayne National Park and Pinnacles National Monument were dropped from the Fee Demo Program because either revenues were low or it was determined that substitute projects could be of more value.
- A realignment of other Fee Demo sites was made to test the public reaction to shared pass arrangements between sites with geographical and/or thematic relationships. Eighteen NPS parks participated in this realignment project in FY 2000. The realignment provided visitors with more value and promoted visitation at multiple sites.
- A continuing issue for the Fee Demo program in some locations has been the confusion among visitor between entrance fees and use fees. For the NPS, the issue is most pronounced at cave parks such as Carlsbad Caverns National Park and Oregon Caves National Monument and historic sites where visitors expect that their annual or lifetime entrance passes will be accepted. In response, Carlsbad Caverns implemented a self-guide admission fee in FY 2000, and Oregon Caves National Monument implemented an entrance fee in FY 2001. Public reaction to this change has been favorable. There are some revenue losses and staffing constraints, but the level of visitor complaints has dramatically decreased at those sites. These sites are intended to be pilots to test the feasibility of making this programmatic change on a service-wide basis.

BLM:

- As a direct result of user input, the joint BLM-FS Rogue River Fee Demo project reduced the cost of a private floater permit from \$20 to \$12 in 1999.
- South Fork of the Snake River project stopped using an automated fee machine because of the difficulty of using and maintaining the equipment at this remote location. This decision was made based on feedback from visitors that this particular machine was difficult to use.
- Wyoming dropped an OHV area from the Fee Demo program because it was difficult to manage the many access points.
- California also dropped some OHV-centered projects initially and then reinstated them regionally after obtaining user input into the designation of the sites as fee areas.
- Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area changed its pricing structure based on input from local groups. Instead of charging for the visitor center and lighthouse, an entrance fee is now charged that includes all of the attractions.
- From input at public meetings and open houses, many of the BLM project managers instituted the use of seasonal or annual passes to accommodate frequent visits from local users.

#### USDA FS:

- A per-person fee for access to the White Mountain National Forest was changed to a vehicle-based pass at selected recreation sites.
- A general access pass at the Sawtooth National Recreation Area was changed to a fee for certain designated sites.
- The Northwest Forest Pass replaced 16 individual National Forest Passes, creating one seamless pass system for National Forest fee sites throughout Washington and Oregon.
- The Rogue River and Siskiyou National Forests in Oregon dropped approximately 40 percent of their trailheads and boat launches from the fee program based on an analysis of development level, maintenance costs and needs, and use and collection and enforcement costs. Additional analysis is presently underway elsewhere in Washington and Oregon.
- Fees were dropped at Mono Basin Scenic Area Visitor Center in California based on an analysis of visitor use patterns and attitudes toward fees.
- National Recreation Areas now accept the Golden Eagle Passport as an entrance pass.
- Many changes have been made to the Southern California Adventure Pass in response to visitor input. Some of these changes include the following: educational groups and volunteers are eligible to receive free administrative passes; the life of a daily pass has been extended until 10:00 a.m. the day after it is issued; a number of free days when a pass is not required have been established; and the pass is not required along certain highway segments in the forests.
- Many additional project adjustments have occurred at USDA FS projects during the course of the program, including price changes, dropping fees from certain sites, adding free days, developing volunteer recreation pass awards, broadcasting the number of areas where passes are accepted, and increasing payment convenience.

#### FWS:

- A resurgence in waterfowl numbers combined with public input led to the reopening of waterfowl hunting at Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge in Mississippi, after ten years of closure. This hunt is in addition to the deer, turkey and other small game hunts already offered at the refuge.
- Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and Matagorda Island National Wildlife Refuge in Texas combined resources to celebrate National Wildlife Refuge Week every October. This collaboration meant visitors could experience a celebration that was twice the size previously offered.

## VII. CONCLUSIONS

In the four years since the Fee Demo program was authorized, the agencies have experimented in a variety of ways, including new types of collection methods and new types of fees. The agencies have also taken aggressive steps to implement innovative mechanisms to improve the activities that support fee collections such as cash management, banking relationships and employee safety.

The agencies have used the results and feedback from their experiments to adjust many Fee Demo projects, making payment more convenient and simple. The data published in GAO 2001 indicate there has been a significant increase in innovation since the implementation of the Fee Demo program. Although there are no objective criteria to determine whether an appropriate rate of experimentation has been achieved, the agencies are committed to additional experimentation and will continue to encourage site managers to experiment where appropriate. The agencies also recognize that in some areas additional analysis and evaluation may be appropriate.

**THE IMPACTS OF THE FEE DEMO PROGRAM ON VISITATION**

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

The impact of the Fee Demo program on visitation is an important criteria on which to evaluate the program. This chapter includes a discussion of the extent to which fees deter visitation, including a summary of research conducted by the agencies and others. This chapter also presents an analysis of visitation data on an aggregate and individual site basis.

In concept, both use and entrance fees can influence visitation and visitor behavior. The extent to which they actually do affect visitation depends on how sensitive individuals are to the level of fees and the changes in fee levels that have accompanied the Fee Demo program. Income, preferences, site quality, institutional conditions and the availability of other recreation opportunities also play a role in determining visitor choices.

Linking fee changes to changes in visitation is very difficult because of the many variables that affect visitation. The data required to rigorously assess the impact of the Fee Demo program on visitation would include pre and post Fee Demo visitation data for recreation sites; demographic characteristics of visitors and for individuals who chose not to visit or to visit less frequently; information on the magnitude of the fee changes; and other site-specific information that might affect visitation, such as area closures and weather. Not all of this information is readily available, making comparisons across years and Fee Demo projects difficult.

**II. PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE, FAIRNESS AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH FEES PRESENT BARRIERS TO USE****A. Introduction**

The agencies recognize that public support for the Fee Demo program is essential for its success. There are two important issues: 1) to what extent does the general public support the idea of fee revenues staying on site; and 2) to what extent do fees unfairly exclude a portion of the population. Public acceptance of the fees is an obvious measure of program success. All of the agencies have done visitor surveys that speak to this issue. These surveys have shown that the majority of visitors accept fees. In general surveys of the population, fees rank low on the list of reasons why individuals choose not to visit or to visit less frequently.

The issue of unreasonable barriers included in the list of issues to be addressed by this report can be interpreted as an issue of fairness. One way of framing this issue is to consider how users with different income levels respond to higher fees. Specifically, do higher fees force lower-income users to decrease their participation proportionally more than higher-income users because of an inability to pay higher on-site fees? Some lower-income users may stop using facilities altogether. The possible impact on low-income users has been cited as a potential problem associated with higher fees.

The agencies recognize that the price of a recreation visit influences demand. The total cost to the individual visitor includes entry fees as well as travel costs associated with visiting any recreation site. As the distance to the site increases, so do travel costs. In addition, as distance increases, some low-income visitors may drop out. This is at least a partial explanation for the fact that many visitors to distant recreation sites have above average incomes. An increase in travel cost tends to reduce the overall use of a recreation site that is distant from many of its potential visitors. Therefore, increasing fees may tend to exclude local visits more so than visits from more distant areas because for local visitors the fee is a larger percentage of the total cost of a visit. The local visits that drop out may be low-valued uses, or they may be visits by low-income individuals.

## **B. General Population Surveys Related to Visitation and Recreation Fees**

The NPS and the USDA FS have conducted large-scale general population surveys of the American public to gather information about the effects of fees on visitation. These studies have generally found that fees are not the primary factor in visitation decisions for most people.

In 2000, the NPS commissioned a telephone survey of the American public.<sup>7</sup> The majority of those who had visited a park in the last two years considered entrance fees to be “just about right.” Responses indicated that current fee levels were appropriate and that entrance fees were not viewed as a barrier to visiting the parks. Just 4 percent of recent visitors felt “entrance fees are too expensive” as one of the reasons they did not visit units of the park system more often. However, the survey also showed that 82 percent of respondents with annual before-tax household income of less than \$20,000 had not visited a national park within the past two years. Among those with household incomes between \$20,000 and \$49,000, 71 percent had not visited a national park within the past two years.

The NPS survey indicated that individuals identifying themselves as non-visitors to NPS sites largely identified personal factors as the primary reason for not visiting. These factors included such things as being too busy or having to drive too far to get to an NPS unit. Respondents were read a number of statements and asked whether they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed, or strongly disagreed: 73 percent of respondents strongly disagreed or somewhat disagreed with the statement “entrance fees are a barrier to visitation,” while 27 percent of respondents strongly agreed or somewhat agreed.

The USDA FS also conducted a general population survey in 2000. Nearly 90 percent of the respondents indicated that fees did not prevent them from staying at a public recreation area. People with lower incomes expressed somewhat more sensitivity to fees than those with higher incomes. A majority of the respondents in all income groups felt outdoor recreation should be paid for by a combination of use fees and taxes. Across most income brackets, people were equally supportive of

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<sup>7</sup> The National Park Service Comprehensive Survey of the American Public. Technical Report. June 2001. The survey, conducted by the Social Research Laboratory, Northern Arizona University, included 3,515 randomly selected adults.

visitors paying up to 50 percent of the costs for providing recreation services on federal lands. People were generally less in favor of visitors paying 50 percent or more of the costs.<sup>8</sup>

Additionally, the survey found that entrance fees did not deter most people from staying at a public recreation area. Across all categories of race and income, only a small percentage stated that an entrance fee would deter them from staying at a public recreation area. Those who thought that an entrance fee would impact them tended to be minority groups and at the lower end of the economic ladder. Table 5.1 illustrates these statistics.

When individuals were asked “If you knew that fees charged for using a particular recreation site would go mostly back into maintaining and improving the site, would you be willing to pay fees when visiting there,” a vast majority of people across all races and income brackets indicated that they would be willing to pay a fee (88-92% and 92-98% respectively).

Table 5.1 Use fee impact on visitation by income and ethnicity						
Income	% Yes	% No		Race	% Yes	% No
< \$15,000	16.4	83.6		White, Non-Hispanic	9.1	90.9
\$15K - \$24,999	10.0	90.0		Asian	5.2	94.8
\$25K - \$49,999	12.3	87.7		African American	12.1	87.9
\$50K - \$74,999	9.2	90.8		Hispanic	15.1	84.9
\$75,000 +	8.4	91.6		American Indian	18.7	81.3
Refused	9.7	90.3				
Source: Gary Green, Greg Super, and Ken Cordell, The National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE), Summary Report Regarding the Fee Questions, USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Oct.2000.						

## C. Other Studies of the Fee Demo Program

### 1. Introduction

The agencies have conducted additional visitor surveys to obtain information about how the public perceives the Fee Demo program. The methodology employed for these surveys has varied from statistical sampling to comment cards. Generally, the surveys have attempted to obtain information from visitors, rather than from individuals who choose not to visit. During the course of the program, each agency has conducted extensive visitor surveys. In addition to government evaluations, there is broad academic literature on recreation fees. The literature has addressed many of the issues that are central to the Fee Demo program, including pricing methods, policy issues, willingness to pay, attitudes toward recreation fees, influences of fees on visitation and use, estimating fee revenues and

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<sup>8</sup> This summary is drawn from Gary Green, Greg Super, and Ken Cordell, *The National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE)*, Summary Report Regarding the Fee Questions, USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, October 2000.

research needs. This literature will be discussed to the extent it bears on issues addressed in the report. An excellent history of fees in the NPS can be found in Mackintosh.<sup>9</sup>

## **2. Studies of Fees and Visitors**

Many studies have found that in general the majority of the general public and fee program managers support fees rather than oppose them. Few perceived negative impacts from fees have been reported (Bowker, Cordell, and Johnson, 1999; Economics Research Associates, 1976; Krannich, Eisenhauer, Field, Pratt, and Luloff, 1999). Some research indicates that individuals that have paid recreation fees in the past are more comfortable with them; individuals that had not previously paid fees may resent paying, particularly if they have been frequent users of a site for which fees had not been charged before (McCarville, Reiling and White, 1996; Williams, Vogt and Vitterso, 1999). National surveys such as Bowker, Cordell and Johnson have found that the majority of respondents agree that combinations of fees and taxes should be used to fund most recreation activities.

One portion of the literature addresses the pros and cons of implementing fees. This literature focuses on the rationales for fees and implementation issues. In general opponents of fees base their arguments on historic precedent, the view that public recreation opportunities are merit goods<sup>10</sup> and the necessity of public subsidies for some segments of society. Supporters of fees argue that fees can assist in increasing the quality of recreation services and reduce congestion and resource damage, and that users should bear a larger part of the costs associated with recreation (see Ellerbrock, 1982; Harris and Driver, 1987; Reiling and Anderson, 1985).

The literature has also focused on pricing methods and the potential goals of establishing a particular set of prices. Economists tend to support the use of marginal cost pricing because it maximizes net economic benefits. While fees might not result in complete cost recovery, pricing decisions should be at least somewhat related to the costs associated with providing recreation services. In addition to raising revenues, research has suggested that pricing can be a valuable tool to redistribute recreation use over time and space, to encourage people to adjust their timing and location choices to save money and to help make recreational programs more self-supporting. Richer, Ross and Christensen (1999) discuss how an appropriate fee for the use of public lands is one that strikes a balance between the need for fee revenues, the desire to maintain access and four related concerns — fairness, equity, other users' ability to pay and congestion. Including these concerns in pricing decisions improves the likelihood that fees will be acceptable to users. Others suggest that prices are an underutilized management tool and could assist in facilitating economic efficiency improvements, fairness and environmentally sustainable management (McCarville, 1995; Reiling and Anderson,

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<sup>9</sup>This paper is available at [http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online\\_books/mackintosh3/](http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mackintosh3/)

<sup>10</sup>A merit good is a good or service which society considers to be intrinsically desirable for people to consume, independent of the actual desires or preferences of the consumer himself. In the case of such goods, it is sometimes held that free consumer choice is inappropriate and therefore that if many consumers left to themselves are unwilling to purchase "appropriate" quantities of such goods, they should be encouraged — perhaps by government programs or subsidies — or even compelled to consume them anyway. Examples of merit goods might include health care for children and schoolroom instruction for children.



1985; Rosenthal, Loomis, and Peterson, 1984). Crompton and Lamb (1986) discusses the complexity of setting fees in the public sector because political considerations can supplant rational analysis. They cite various pricing objectives, such as income redistribution, equity, efficiency and revenue production.

Research studies have addressed the appropriateness of charging fees for particular activities such as day use, dispersed recreation or wilderness use. Fee issues associated with wilderness in particular have generated a substantial amount of research. While generalizations across all wilderness areas are not possible, some research suggests general support for wilderness use fees, with strongest support for restoration of damaged sites, litter removal and provision of information on ways to reduce impacts (Vogt and Daniel, 1999). Other research has indicated that wilderness use fees are strongly supported by those already paying fees and those not paying fees if paying fees will prevent deterioration of wilderness areas (Leuschner et. al., 1987). Survey research in the Desolation Wilderness in California found general support for wilderness use fees, although respondents judged fees to be less appropriate for wilderness than for more developed recreation facilities and services (Williams, Vogt, and Vitterso, 1999).

A majority of respondents in surveys conducted in 1998 and 1999 supported new camping fees at Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, though many also expressed concern that fees could lead to decreased congressional funding (Lime and Lewis, 2000).

Research has demonstrated that individuals are sensitive to prices for leisure services, in particular for activities such as selecting campsites with relatively greater environmental amenities. Some research has suggested that low-income visitor groups are more sensitive to price changes and are more likely to be priced out of a recreation site or activity. Furthermore, some studies have documented that fees have caused visitor displacement, as well as changes in frequency and length of visit (see, Bamford, Manning, Forcier, and Koenemann, 1988; Bowker, and Leeworthy, 1998; Leuschner, Cook, Roggenbuck, Oderwald, 1987; Manning, Callinan, Echelberger, Koenemann and McEwen, 1984; Reiling, Cheng, Robinson, McCarville, and White, 1996; Reiling, Cheng, and Trott, 1992; Schneider and Budruk, 1999; More and Stevens, 2001; Green, Super and Cordell, 2000). On the other hand, additional research shows that low-income respondents prefer fees to reductions in services.

Fees can also affect visitors' relationships to land managers. Research has demonstrated support for the notion that if visitors are highly satisfied, they will be willing to pay more for a recreational experience (Noe, McDonald, and Hammitt, 1986).

NPS: Visitor reactions after implementation of the Fee Demo program were generally positive. In an NPS survey conducted in 11 parks during the summer of 1997, 1,306 visitors either completed a self-administered questionnaire or took part in focus group discussions. In addition, interviewers conducted informal discussions with 300 visitors, park staff and concessionaire personnel.<sup>11</sup> The

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<sup>11</sup> Allen L. Lundgren and David W. Lime, University of Minnesota Cooperative Park Studies Unit, *Monitoring 1997 Park Visitor Reactions to the National Park Service Recreational*

majority of respondents said they were either satisfied with the fees they paid or thought the fees were too low, while nearly all of the respondents said the fees would not affect their future plans to visit the park.

In the summer and early fall of 1998, researchers from the University of Montana surveyed park visitors at 13 units of the NPS regarding the Fee Demo program.<sup>12</sup> The overall quality of park resources was judged to be “good” or “very good” by 87.7 percent of the respondents. Almost all respondents felt that the process of gaining entry into the park was convenient and time-efficient. Consistent with the 1997 study, the most found the entrance fees to be “about right” or “too low.” However, lower income individuals were more inclined to describe park fees as “too high.” The highest support for the fee program came from those with the highest reported incomes.

During the summer of 1999, the Cooperative Studies Unit at the University of Minnesota visited nine units at eight NPS areas to interview visitors.<sup>13</sup> A majority of the visitors surveyed indicated they thought that the fees they paid were “about right” or were “too low.” Almost all the visitors surveyed preferred either to keep all of the fee revenues collected by the park in the park or to keep most of the fee revenues in the park and distribute the rest among other National Park Service units as needed.

To supplement their findings from 1997 - 1999, the NPS interviewed winter visitors at Yellowstone National Park in 2000 about their reactions to the recreation fees. Consistent with the results of previous studies, winter visitors indicated strong support for the demonstration fees, provided that all or most of the fees collected remain in the park or elsewhere in the NPS to improve visitor services or protect resources.

BLM: In 1998 the BLM interviewed 405 visitors at seven Fee Demo projects. The results of the survey were positive. Respondents rated the value of their experience very high compared to the fee charged. Most of the respondents considered the fee charged to be “about right” when compared to the quality of services rendered.

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*Fee Demonstration Program, Research Summary No. 10, December 1997.*

<sup>12</sup> This summary is drawn from Duffield, John, Patterson, David, and Neher, Chris, *Evaluation of the National Park Service Fee Demonstration Program: 1998 Visitor Surveys*, Final Report, 1999. Three units were surveyed in greater detail to gather additional data to assess the impacts of the fee program on local communities and their associated economies. The study addressed how fee changes would affect the park experience, the mix of park visitors and local economies. Of the 3,735 surveys distributed, 2,644 surveys were received — a return rate of 70.8 percent. A little more than half of the respondents were male, and the average age was 47 years old. The respondents were well educated, with 65.5 percent holding at least an undergraduate degree, and the respondents were financially secure, 46.8 percent had an income greater than \$65,000 with the median household income being \$40,000 to \$65,000 annually. When comparing how respondents paid fees, 68.8 percent paid a fee at the gate for entrance into the fee unit, whereas 20.7 percent of the visitors used an annual pass for admission.

<sup>13</sup> David W. Lime, Jerrilyn Thompson, Jonathan Nauman, and Cynthia Warzecha, *Overview of a 1999 National Park Service Monitoring Study to Obtain Visitor Reactions to the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program: Replication of a 1997 Study*, Final Report, December 1999. A total of 1,130 respondents completed the self-administered questionnaire. Respondents were predominantly white and tended to be above-average in income and education.

That same year, the BLM conducted a more detailed customer survey at two additional projects at Paria Canyon and Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area. Seventy five percent of visitors to Red Rock Canyon said they supported use fees, with a majority stating that they expected to see improved visitor services as a result. When asked about the level of fees at Paria Canyon:

- 69 percent found fees “about right.”
- 10 percent thought fees were “too low.”
- 19 percent found fees “too high.”
- 72 percent support the fee permit system.
- 89 percent agreed that the value of recreation opportunities and services experienced were at least equal to the fee paid.
- 76 percent said the fee would not adversely affect their plans to visit Paria Canyon in the future.

In 1999, the BLM contracted with Human Management Services, Inc. to assess the results of the Bureau’s Recreation Use Customer Survey.<sup>14</sup> From April to October of that year, the BLM administered customer satisfaction surveys to visitors at 40 recreation sites in 11 states, 26 of which were part of the Fee Demo program. When asked about the overall quality of their recreational experience, 92.9 percent responded favorably, and the majority indicated that the fees charged were “about right.”

From January to November 2000, the BLM administered customer satisfaction surveys to an additional 22 recreation sites in ten states<sup>15</sup>. Sixteen of the sites are part of the Fee Demo program. Of the 2,444 survey responses, 66 percent were from visitors to Fee Demo sites. Respondents were asked to assess the appropriateness of entrance fees or fees for services on a five-point scale with 1 being “far too low” and 5 being “far too high.” Typical respondent scores were “about right,” with an average score of 3.0. Almost all of the respondents commented favorably on their recreation experience, while 84.6 percent either “agreed” or “strongly agreed” that the value of their recreation experience was at least equal to the fees paid.

USDA FS: The USDA FS has conducted numerous surveys on a number of individual projects, such as the Northwest Forest Pass, Adventure Pass, Shasta Lake and others. Additional information on these surveys is available from the USDA FS. The USDA FS plans to review and synthesize the results of these surveys, which assess a variety of factors, including visitor characteristics, willingness to pay, payment convenience, potential barriers to use, desired facilities and more.

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<sup>14</sup>Coray, Kevin E. November 1999. *BLM Recreational Use Customer Survey Results*, November 1999. Human Management Services, Inc., Arlington, Virginia. Of the 4,592 responses, 72 percent were from visitors to the Fee Demo sites. The respondents had the following characteristics: 59 percent male, Median age of 44, 91.3 percent were white, 58 percent earned \$40,000 + a year, 52 percent were college graduates, 17 percent had a graduate degree.

<sup>15</sup>The respondents had the following characteristics: 58 percent male, median age of 45.5 years, 86.7 percent were white, 7.5 percent were Hispanic, 3.2 percent were Native American, 34 percent had college degrees, 20 percent had a graduate degree, 58 percent earned more than \$40,000 per year, and 15 percent earned less than \$20,000 per year.

In 1999, the USDA FS conducted a national news article analysis. The analysis examined a random sample of text from the thousands of USDA FS fee-related news articles written since 1996 in 109 newspapers across the country. On average, 65 percent of the articles were favorable.

Another study in Arizona during the early years of the Fee Demo program indicated that some displacement did occur. About one-third of those contacted stated that they had changed their visitation from a fee to a non-fee area or reduced the length of their visit (Scheider and Budruk, 1999). Better information about the Fee Demo program could assist in changing this behavior, but a follow-up study has not been conducted.

Since 1997, customers using USDA FS Fee Demo sites have been given the opportunity to respond on a customer comment card. Although the responses collected are not considered statistical data, the cards provide an opportunity for input and a view of user sentiments. By the end of 2000, 7,037 responses had been received. Projects in their second or third years were generally showing higher acceptance than new projects. The FY 2000 comment cards indicate that 62 percent of respondents agreed with or were neutral towards the statement, “The value of the recreation opportunities and services I experienced was at least equal to the fee I was asked to pay.” These results compare with responses the previous three years, in which 68 percent of the respondents agreed with the statement. In FY 2000, 26 percent of respondents disagreed with the statement. Also, in FY 2000, when asked the question, “Should recreationists help pay for visitor services on public lands by paying recreation fees,” 60 percent of the respondents agreed and only 33 percent disagreed.



*A young fisherman shows off his catch at Shasta Lake.*

While public comment card responses were positive with regard to the Fee Demo program, caution should be exercised in interpreting the results. The USDA FS notes that respondents were self-selected, not selected by researchers using random sampling procedures. Thus, it is not possible to generalize these findings to specific recreation sites or to the USDA FS as a whole with statistical confidence. In addition, under this approach, those with strong opinions, either pro or con, are more likely to respond than are those who do not hold strong opinions. However, more than twice as many respondents supported the Fee Demo program than those who did not.

FWS: The FWS has conducted extensive visitor surveys in order to evaluate reactions to the Fee Demo program. Visitors were surveyed at 14 different National Wildlife Refuges in 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 regarding their opinions about various types of fees, including entrance fees, hunt fees and use permit fees.<sup>16</sup> Visitors were classified into one of four types: non-hunting daily individual,

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<sup>16</sup> Taylor, J. G., J. J. Vaske, M. P. Donnelly, L. Shelby, C. Browne-Nunez, The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. May 2001. Demographics of the respondents was as follows:

non-hunting daily vehicle, non-hunting annual and hunting. The objective was to examine visitor response to various fees in the context of their demographic profile and beliefs about the Fee Demo program in general.

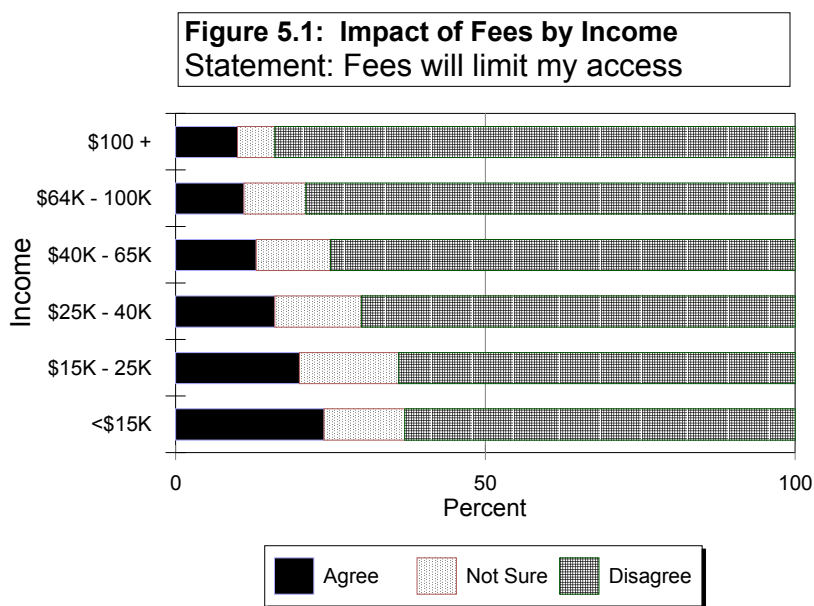
Across both study years and all 14 National Wildlife Refuges, 81 percent of the visitors who paid an entrance fee evaluated the amount they paid as “about right” while the remaining 9 percent considered the fee “too low.” This pattern of findings was constant despite gender, age, education level, income and ethnicity.

Similarly, 73 percent of all visitors disagreed with the statement, “The fee program would limit my access to this refuge,” and 91 percent indicated that they would not change their plans for future National Wildlife Refuge visits because of the fees they paid. Both of these findings were constant across all of the demographic indicators.

A minimum of 86 percent of respondents indicated that they understood the reasons behind the fee program, believed that the fees were necessary to maintain the quality of services provided to the public, found the current fees acceptable and were satisfied with the quality of services they experienced.

Although generally the visiting public approved of the fees, there was a reciprocal relationship between opinion of fees and income. The higher the income, the more likely they were to think fees were too low and vice versa. Lower- income individuals were also more likely to think fees would limit their access to FWS sites (see figure 5.1).

Finally, the survey results indicated that most of the respondents favored keeping recreation fees on-site to make infrastructure repairs, protect natural resources and improve visitor services.



59 percent of total respondents were male, 97 percent of hunters were male, Average age of male respondents was 45.4, with the majority ranging between 45 and 54, median annual household income was between \$45,000 and \$65,000, with 38 percent having household incomes of greater than \$65,000, 84 percent were white, 6 percent were a minority and 10 percent provided no racial identification, and 13 percent gained access using an annual pass.

### III. AGGREGATE CHANGES IN VISITATION

Averaged across all four agencies, the Fee Demo program does not appear to have significantly affected visitation trends. Mean visitation for 1999 - 2000 increased relative to the average 1994 - 1996 visitation by about the same percentage for Fee Demo and non-Fee Demo projects. However, the aggregate changes mask the alterations that have occurred within each agency and at each site. Table 5.2 breaks down the average changes in visitation by agency and Fee Demo and non-Fee Demo sites.

The data reveal some interesting comparisons across the agencies. In the aggregate, visitation to NPS non-Fee Demo sites increased significantly more than visitation at Fee Demo sites. In contrast, at FWS, BLM and the USDA FS Fee Demo sites, cumulative visitation increased significantly more relative to total visitation at non-Fee Demo sites. The explanation for these trends is not clear, but they suggest that factors other than fees are affecting visitation.

<b>Table 5.2 Aggregate Visitation by Agency (millions)</b>				
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Average agency visitation 1994-1996 (millions)</b>	<b>Average agency visitation 1999-2000 (millions)</b>	<b>Percent change</b>
<b>NPS</b>	Fee Demo Sites	164	164	0%
	All Other Sites	104	123	18%
	Agency Total	268	287	7%
<b>BLM</b>	Fee Demo Sites	15	19	27%
	All Other Sites	40	36	-10%
	Agency Total	55	55	0%
<b>USDA FS</b>	Fee Demo Sites	80	92	15%
	All Other Sites	761	824	8%
	Agency Total	841	916	9%
<b>FWS</b>	Fee Demo Sites	9	14	56%
	All Other Sites	19	22	16%
	Agency Total	28	36	25%
<b>Total</b>	Fee Demo Sites	268	287	8%
	All Other Sites	924	1,005	9%
	Total	1,192	1,292	9%
Source: Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, FY 2000 Progress Report Congress.				

#### IV. DISTRIBUTION OF VISITATION CHANGES BY AGENCY

The average trend in visitation presented above does not fully characterize the changes in visitation that have occurred during the last eight years. Table 5.3 presents information on the distribution of changes in visitation on an individual site basis for the NPS for the 1998 - 2000 period compared to the 1993 - 1995 averages. Table 5.4 provides a similar analysis for BLM, except that the comparison is between average site visitation in 1996 - 1997 compared to average visitation in 1999 - 2000 because complete data are not available for BLM sites prior to 1995. Sufficient pre-Fee Demo data are not available for USDA FS or FWS sites. Use of multi-year averages helps mitigate for single year events that might skew the comparison between pre- and post-Fee Demo.

NPS: Analysis of the data in Table 5.3 suggests that the distribution of visitation changes at Fee Demo and non-Fee Demo sites is not substantially different. There is no information to suggest that fees are causally related to any of these changes. Additional site-specific analysis would be necessary to clarify this.

<b>Table 5.3 Distribution of Visitation Changes, Percentage Change at NPS Sites Between Average 1998-2000 Visitation and Average 1993-1995 Visitation</b>			
<b>Percentage change in visitation</b>	<b>Number of sites (percent of total)</b>		
	<b>Fee Demo Parks</b>	<b>Non Fee Demo Parks</b>	<b>Total</b>
Less than -20 percent	19 (14.4%)	26 (20.6%)	45 (17.5%)
-20 percent to -5 percent	37 (28.9%)	35 (27.8%)	72 (28.3%)
-5 percent to 5 percent	30 (22.7%)	17 (13.5%)	47 (18.2%)
5 percent to 20 percent	27 (20.4%)	31 (24.6%)	58 (22.5%)
Greater than 20 percent	18 (13.6%)	17 (13.5%)	35 (13.5%)
Total number of sites with data	131	126	257
Source: NPS.			

BLM: As mentioned above, Table 5.4 presents information on the distribution of visitation changes at individual BLM Fee Demo sites, comparing average site visitation in 1996 - 1997 to average site visitation in 1999 - 2000.

**Table 5.4 Distribution of Percentage Changes in Visitation at Individual BLM Fee Demo Sites, Comparing Average 1996-1997 Visitation to Average 1999-2000 Visitation**

Percentage change in visitation at site	Number of sites (percent of total)
Less than -20 percent	18 (21.2%)
-20 percent to -5 percent	17 (20.0%)
-5 percent to 5 percent	10 (1.8%)
5 percent to 20 percent	17 (20.0%)
Greater than 20%	23 (27.1%)
Total number of sites with data	85
Source: BLM.	

USDA FS: The USDA FS has changed the way it measures visitation dramatically since 1996. In the past, visitation figures have been unreliable due to the dispersed nature of National Forest use, particularly outside of controlled areas such as campgrounds and visitor centers. In 2000, the USDA FS began the National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) program, a statistically accurate and reliable recreation use estimate system that employs a visitor contact survey instrument. The NVUM includes information on the type, quantity and location of recreational use, as well as visitor satisfaction measures regarding settings, facilities and services. To avoid duplicate efforts in counting visitation and to enhance accuracy, the new NVUM system will be used to report visitation in future years. Visitation figures are calculated for all National Forests, so data specific to individual Fee Demo sites will not be available. The measurement definitions have also changed and will not be comparable to previous use estimates.



## V. CONCLUSION

Agency surveys suggest that the Fee Demo program has not adversely impacted visitation. A majority of those surveyed accept the use of fees and believe that public lands should be maintained with a combination of use fees and general tax revenue. Most individuals surveyed believe that fee levels are “about right.” These studies also found that support is strongest when individuals are aware that the majority of fee revenues remain at the site.

In a broad sense, fees have not adversely affected visitation. This is especially the case at major destination parks or recreation areas where fees represent a very small portion of the total cost affecting an individual’s decision whether to visit. For recreation sites located near major population centers, visitation trends also appear not to have been significantly impacted by fees. However, at many lesser known and visited sites, the extent to which fees may have affected visitation is not clear. Sufficient pre- and post-Fee Demo demographic and visitation data are not available to make definitive conclusions for every Fee Demo site.

The agencies recognize that additional analysis on visitors sensitivity to fees could be helpful. This research will continue to be a useful tool in setting fee levels and evaluating whether fees are changing visitation or the mix of visitors. These results will continue to shape fee policy at each site and each agency.

The agencies further recognize that equity concerns associated with establishing or raising fees are legitimate. The agencies have implemented a variety of mechanisms to address equity concerns, including site-specific annual passes, volunteer opportunities and free days. In addition, many recreation sites in or close to urban areas have no fees or very low fees. The agencies are continuing to explore additional ways to address equity concerns.

## COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

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### I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter summarizes information on collaborative efforts across federal and non-federal entities. There are important advantages to the public in establishing fee arrangements that minimize multiple fees, allow visitors to pay a single fee or coordinate fee arrangements for entrance into adjacent or nearby recreation areas operated by different agencies or levels of government. The material in this section highlights important collaborative efforts. The agencies are involved in ongoing analysis to evaluate the success of each collaboration.

In establishing the Fee Demo program, Congress intended, in part, to encourage collaboration within federal agencies and among federal and non-federal entities.<sup>17</sup> In its November 1998 report on the Fee Demo program, the GAO noted a number of instances where agencies had implemented collaborative approaches to collecting fees that resulted in greater convenience to the public and improved efficiency to the agencies. Despite the progress being made, GAO suggested that other opportunities existed for successful partnerships. GAO reached similar conclusions in a more recent report on the Fee Demo program. In this report GAO noted that “site managers responding to our questionnaire reported that about 30 percent of all sites participating in the program—103 out of 346—coordinated their fees with other federal, state or local recreation sites after the Fee Demo Program began.” GAO did not present any information on what these collaborations actually encompassed and the extent to which they might be judged successful. An objective measure of the right amount of collaboration does not exist. Relative to the pre-Fee Demo situation, the agencies have made significant efforts to collaborate. The most notable collaborative efforts have been described in past annual reports to Congress. These examples and several others are summarized below.

### II. COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

The agencies have initiated many additional collaborative efforts since the Fee Demo program began. Table 6.1 summarizes the most significant of these efforts. The table categorizes these efforts as follows: river management collaborations; collaborations involving adjacent sites; collaborations with visitor associations and friends groups; collaborations involving transportation; and other collaborations. More detailed information on these collaborations is available from the agencies.

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<sup>17</sup>House Report 105-163 stated (p. 6)

Table 6.1 Summary of Major Fee Demo Collaborative Efforts				
Name/participants	Location	Description	How Revenues Used	Revenue Sharing
<b><i>River Management Collaborations</i></b>				
South Fork of the Snake River/USDA FS; BLM; ID Dept of F&G; and Bonneville, Jefferson and Madison Counties.	10 jointly managed boat access sites in ID	Parking fee - \$3 daily, \$30 annually, outfitter permits administered by the BLM and USDA FS and 150 guides pay an \$80 annual fee.	Hiring of seasonal help, maintenance facilities and enforcement.	A working group composed of representatives from each collaborating agency determines how revenues are spent based on highest priority.
Payette River Complex/ USDA FS; BLM; Boise County Sheriff; Boise County Chamber of Commerce; ID Dept of Transportation.	16 river access sites along a 39-mile corridor of the South Fork and Main sections of the Payette River in ID	Parking fee - \$3 daily, \$30 annually; outfitters and guides required to pay special use fees to the USDA FS.	Development of additional recreation sites, signs and safety markings.	The Resource Advisory Committee decides how revenues will be expended based on need throughout the whole complex. Some funding is provided to the Sheriff's Dept. to assist with security and enforcement.
Rogue Wild and Scenic River/BLM; USDA FS.	An 84-mile stretch of the Rogue River in OR is managed by the BLM and USDA FS.	Fees based on amount of time spent on the river by each type of user. Commercial and noncommercial floaters - \$12.00 per person; power boaters - \$4.00 per person/day; commercial tour boat passenger fees - 3 percent or \$80 (whichever is greater).	Improvements to Foster Bar boat ramp; other repairs and maintenance, resource conservation activities and law enforcement.	Fees divided between BLM and USDA FS based on the percentage of river miles they manage (BLM - 61 percent; FS - 39 percent).
San Juan River/BLM; NPS.	San Juan River in vicinity of Glen Canyon NRA.	BLM administers the San Juan River permit system for Glen Canyon NRA. Daily - \$6; commercial outfitters - 3 percent of annual gross revenues.	Hiring of summer season help (river patrol, information clerk and customer services).	BLM administers in consultation with NPS; revenues are used to fund permit system and support ranger patrols.
Rio Chama/ BLM; USDA FS.	Chama River in the vicinity of the Santa Fe National Forest	BLM and USDA FS cooperate in issuing permits to private rafters and commercial outfitters. BLM collects all fees.	Improved access, rehabilitation of camp sites along river and removal of safety hazards	Revenues split based on needs agreed upon by both agencies on an annual basis.
Antelope Point - Glen Canyon NRA/ NPS; Navajo Nation.	Navajo Nation boundary is adjacent to Glen Canyon NRA.	The Navajo nation and Glen Canyon NRA honor each other's passes at all entrance points into the park. The Navajo Nation also honors national passes.	Cost of collection, deferred maintenance and resource management.	Each party retains revenues collected
Source: NPS, BLM, FWS, and FS.				

Table 6.1 Summary of Major Fee Demo Collaborative Efforts				
Name/participants	Location	Description	How Revenues Used	Revenue Sharing
<b>Collaborations Involving Adjacent Sites</b>				
Chincoteague NWR/ FWS and Assateague Island NS/NPS.	Assateague Island NS and Chincoteague NWR in MD have a common boundary.	Assateague and Chincoteague honor each other's daily and annual passes.	Deferred maintenance, interpretation and cultural resource management	Each agency keeps revenues collected at sites under its jurisdiction.
Hume Lake/Sequoia-Kings Canyon NP/ NPS; USDA FS.	Kings Canyon & Sequoia Nat. Forest in CA are adjacent, but most traffic enters Sequoia through Kings Canyon entrance.	Joint entrance fee collection and staffing of visitor center. Seven-day entry pass - \$10; annual pass - \$20.	Improve roads, trails, and horse corrals.	Kings Canyon retains a base of \$740,000; revenues above this go the USDA FS.
American Fork Canyon/ USDA FS; NPS; state and local agencies.	The Timpanogos Cave National Monument in UT is located within the Uinta National Forest.	Entry fee of \$3 per vehicle into American Fork Canyon also allows entry to Timpanogos Cave NM. Fees are collected by the Uinta NF.	Deferred maintenance, visitor services, interpretation and natural resource management.	Board of program directors, citizen representatives and land supervisors decide on projects by assessing the need and priority.
Tent Rocks Area/ BLM; Pueblo Indians of Cochiti.	Site is adjacent to land owned by the Pueblo Indians of Cochiti in NM.	In exchange for public access to the area through Pueblo land, the Cochiti have co-management responsibilities.	Improvement of parking area, and installation of restrooms and picnic tables.	The Cochiti receive \$20,000 from the BLM annually, as well as 35% of the fees collected.
Colonial National Historic Park/ NPS; Assoc for Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA).	Jamestown Island, VA.	Joint admission fee to historic properties on Jamestown Island. Daily - \$6; annual - \$20; entrance free with APVA membership.	Deferred maintenance, interpretation and resource management.	Revenues are shared equally.
Source: NPS, BLM, FWS, and FS.				
<b>Collaborations involving transportation</b>				
Alcatraz/Golden Gate/NPS; concessionaire	Alcatraz Island, CA.	Concessionaires collect use fees. Daily - \$1.	Maintenance, health and safety and interpretation.	Concessionaire collects fees at no cost.
Isle Royale NP/NPS; concessionaires.	Isle Royal NP, MI	Concessionaires collect use fees.	Dock and trail improvements.	Concessionaires retain 5 percent of fees.
Bizz Johnson Trail/ BLM; local transit agency.	Bizz Johnson Trail, CA	Transit authority shuttles users on selected weekends to trailheads. \$3/person for 7-mile shuttle; \$7/person for 25-mile shuttle.	Fees reimburse transit agency.	Local transit authority gets publicity and recognition.
Source: NPS, BLM, FWS, and FS.				

<b>Table 6.1 Summary of Major Fee Demo Collaborative Efforts</b>				
<b>Name/participants</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>How Revenues Used</b>	<b>Revenue Sharing</b>
<b><i>Collaborations with Visitor Associations and Friends Groups</i></b>				
Paria Canyon Vermillion Cliffs Wilderness/BLM; Arizona Strip Interpretative Association.	Paria Canyon Vermillion Cliffs Wilderness, Southern UT	The Arizona Strip Interpretive Association handles public information and permit reservations.	Maintenance of permit reservation system, interpretive materials and seasonal employees.	Net revenue is distributed by the BLM (AZ Strip) to the different areas for projects as needed.
Imperial Dunes/BLM; "Technical Review Team."	Imperial Dunes, CA.	Technical Review Team oversees joint maintenance and management effort.	Maintenance of service roads and campgrounds, replacement of water system and restrooms.	Technical Review Team gives BLM input into setting priorities and spending.
Muir Woods/NPS; Golden Gate National Park Association.	Muir Woods National Monument, CA.	Park association collects all fees at the site: individuals - \$2; annual - \$15 per person.	Interpretation, resource protection, deferred maintenance.	Concession contract covers park association expenses for collection contract. All other fee revenue retained by the park.
John Muir House NHS/ NPS; park association.	John Muir House NHS, CA.	Park association sells entrance fees and passes through its sales outlet. Individual entrance - \$2.	Interpretation, deferred maintenance, resource protection.	Concession contract covers park association expenses for collection contract. All other fee revenue retained by the park.
Source: NPS, BLM, FWS, and FS.				
<b><i>Other Collaborations</i></b>				
Pack Creek Bear Viewing Area/ USDA FS; AK Dept of F&G.	Admiralty Island, Tongass National Forest in Southeast AK.	Individuals pay a single fee. Uniformed FS and state employees accompany groups of up to 25 to the island and provide interpretation.	Interpretive services.	The FS and the State split the fees equally. Fees cover costs associated with providing interpretive services.
Southeast Alaska Discovery Center/ eight federal and state agencies.	Ketchikan, AK.	Visitor and travel information provided. Entrance to visitor center - \$5 per person; annual - \$15.	Partial funding of the Center.	Tongass NF runs the day-to-day operations and retains all fees.
Mount Evans/Arapaho-Roosevelt NF; City and County of Denver.	Joint management of city/county lands located within the National Forest in CO.	Fees collected on Mt. Evans road. Vehicles - \$10; bikers, hikers, motorcycles - \$3; annual - \$25.	Enhancement of visitor services and site improvements.	Arapaho-Roosevelt - 85 percent; city/county - 15 percent. All city/county proceeds are returned to the FS for maintenance.
Source: NPS, BLM, FWS and FS.				

### III. CONCLUSIONS

This chapter identified a number of collaborative efforts. The Fee Demo program has provided an opportunity for the agencies to coordinate their fees in a variety of ways and with many different types of entities. These collaborative efforts typically arise from site-specific conditions: adjacent boundaries, similar recreation activities or the desire to involve non-federal entities in decisions affecting a particular site. These collaborations have been successful, although additional project specific evaluation efforts will continue. A number of the collaborative efforts took a long period of time to organize and are only now beginning to realize their potential.

The GAO identified some degree of collaboration at 30 percent of the Fee Demo sites. The GAO's data also show that the number of instances where sites coordinated their fees increased from 38 pre-Fee Demo cases to 168 cases after the Fee Demo program was established. These data reflect a very significant increase in collaborate efforts in a relatively short period of time. The agencies are developing additional collaborations.

The agencies recognize that there may be further opportunities to coordinate fees. Efforts will be made to evaluate collaborative opportunities more systematically. In addition, the agencies will strive to address any inconsistencies identified, especially between adjacent fee areas.



Rangers for the USDA FS and the NPS outside the Visitor's Center at Sequoia National Park. Sequoia represents just one of many collaborations between the federal land management agencies and state, local and private organizations.

## PASSES

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### I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the various national, site-specific and regional pass programs administered by the agencies. It presents sales and other available data and discusses issues associated with passes that have arisen since the Fee Demo program began.

The existing family of passes are authorized by a complex assortment of legislation. The Duck Stamp was created by the Duck Stamp Act of 1934. First enacted in 1965, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act and subsequent amendments authorized the Golden Eagle, Golden Age and Golden Access passports. Revenues from pass sales are returned to the LWCF or kept by the various agencies under the Fee Demo authority. The National Parks Pass was authorized in 1998 by the National Parks Omnibus Management Act, and implemented in April 2000. The majority of the revenue from National Parks Pass sales remains at the site where the passes are sold. From 1996 - 1999, the NPS included changes to the price of the Golden Eagle Pass as one of its Fee Demo projects. Other agencies have also considered the Golden Eagle a Fee Demo project. A variety of regional passes have also been implemented since the Fee Demo program was authorized. Additionally, many parks and other recreation sites issue site-specific annual passes. Tables 7.1 and 7.7 summarize the existing national and regional passes.

In general, the goals of a pass system are to:

- Provide a convenient and standardized means of paying fees for a specific set of sites;
- Cover the costs associated with marketing and administering the pass program;
- Provide revenue for project improvements;
- Reduce cash handling;
- Provide social benefits for certain population segments;
- Provide price incentives for specific market segments; and
- Assist in creating public stewardship and recognition by enhancing the identity of an agency and its mission.

These goals may not be mutually achievable. For example, there may be tension between reducing confusion for visitors of multiple administrative units and increasing visitor awareness of different administrative missions. National or regional passes, especially those that might include non-federal entities, may blur this desired distinction even further.

To a certain extent, passes offer a means of providing uniform fee structures. This is particularly true where passes explicitly provide visitors with a consistent package of benefits at a defined set of recreation sites. National passes are one type of a uniform national fee. While it is undesirable and impractical to achieve uniformity in all fees across all sites, it is desirable to provide visitors with a standard set of services upon payment of an entry fee. These services might include access to the recreation resources and facilities at a particular site.

## II. NATIONAL PASSES

Table 7.1 summarizes the characteristics of the national recreation passes that are currently available. Each pass has a different mandate and history.

<b>Table 7.1 National Passes</b>					
	<b>Duck Stamp</b>	<b>Golden Eagle Passport</b>	<b>Golden Age Passport</b>	<b>Golden Access Passport</b>	<b>National Parks Pass</b>
<b>Type of Pass</b>	Use/annual entrance Pass	Annual entrance pass	Lifetime entrance pass/use discount benefit	Lifetime entrance pass/use discount benefit	Annual entrance pass
<b>Benefits</b>	Mandatory federal permit for hunters 16 and older to hunt waterfowl. Also serves as an entrance pass to national wildlife refuges that charge entrance fees.	Entrance to all NPS, FWS, USDA FS and BLM sites that charge entrance fees.*	Entrance to all NPS, FWS, USDA FS and BLM sites that charge entrance fees. Provides a 50 percent discount on use fees.	Entrance to all NPS, FWS, USDA FS, and BLM sites that charge entrance fees. Provides a 50 percent discount on use fees.	Entrance to all National Parks
<b>Authority</b>	Duck Stamp Act of 1934	LWCF Act of 1965	LWCF Act Amendment, P.L. 92-347 1972	LWCF Act Amendment, P.L. 96-344 1980	National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
<b>Annual price</b>	\$15	\$65	\$10	Free	\$50*
<b>Market Segment</b>	Hunters/ bird watchers/collectors/ conservationists	Everyone	Citizens aged 62 years or older	Legally blind or permanently disabled citizens	Everyone
<b>Distribution</b>	In person at most national wildlife refuges, by telephone or Internet, at a U.S. Post Office or from certain third-party vendors such as Kmart and Wal-Mart.	In person at any park, wildlife refuge, USDA FS or BLM site. Also available by telephone through USDA FS.	In person at any park, wildlife refuge, Corps of Engineers, USDA FS or BLM site. Proof of age required.	In person at any park, wildlife refuge, Corps of Engineers, USDA FS or BLM site. Proof of eligibility required.	In person at any park, by telephone, Internet, or from certain third-party vendors.
* The NPS no longer sells Golden Eagle Passports. However, a Golden Eagle Hologram Sticker can be purchased for \$15 to augment the National Park Pass making it equal to the Golden Eagle Passport.					



## A. Duck Stamp

The Duck Stamp is primarily a use pass, although it can also be used to gain entrance into National Wildlife Refuges. Since its establishment in 1934, the Federal Duck Stamp Program has become one of the most popular and successful conservation programs ever initiated. The price of a Duck Stamp has increased from \$1 to \$15 in 1991. Sales reached a high in 1970-1971 when 2.4 million stamps were sold. In recent years, about 1.5 million stamps have been sold annually.

Possession of a Duck Stamp is required for hunting on refuges. The FWS estimates that at least 80 percent of Duck Stamps are sold to hunters. However, the Stamp also has a sizable market among stamp collectors and conservationists. Lands acquired for many national wildlife refuges have been paid for all or in part by Duck Stamp revenues. Table 7.2 shows annual Duck Stamp sales and revenue.

<b>Table 7.2 Duck Stamp Sales and Revenue</b>								
	<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
# Sold	1,415,882	1,408,373	1,423,374	1,347,393	1,697,000	1,685,000	1,668,000	1,720,000
Revenue (\$mil)	17.7	17.8	21.4	20.1	23.5	25.3	25.0	25.8
Source: FWS								

Because the Duck Stamp is primarily purchased by hunters, sales are positively correlated with duck populations. The peak in sales in the early 1970s can be attributed to more liberal local regulations such as 50-day hunting seasons and five-bird limits. The 1980s were generally drier and duck populations were smaller; thus harvests were smaller. In the 1990s, populations on several key flyways have recovered, leading to relatively higher Stamp sales.

The administration of the Duck Stamp program was contracted out to the AMPLEX Corporation in 1989. AMPLEX has a strong incentive to increase sales because the company earns interest income on all sales. AMPLEX sells the Stamps at face value to retailers, holding the revenues for a period of time before transferring them to FWS — retaining the interest earned. Most of the larger retailers like Kmart and Wal-Mart do not add a surcharge, however some retailers add an additional fee of up to \$0.75 per stamp.

## B. Golden Eagle Passport

The primary goal of the interagency Golden Eagle Passport was to create a convenient method for admission into Federal recreation areas on a nationwide basis. The target audience is visitors who are likely to visit multiple units in a single year. Table 7.3 shows how the price of the Golden Eagle Passport has changed over time. The largest increase in the price of the Golden Eagle Passport occurred in 1997 as part of the Fee Demo program when the price was raised from \$25 to \$50. The current price of the Golden Eagle is \$65.

Annual revenue from Golden Eagle Passport sales has been approximately \$10 million since 1997. Prior to 1997, annual revenues were considerably lower, between \$2 million and \$4 million. The jump in revenue is attributed to the price increase in 1997. In FY 2000, Golden Eagle Passport sales decreased markedly when the National Parks Pass was introduced and subsequently captured a large share of the national pass market. Table 7.4 presents sales and revenue data for the Golden Eagle Passport. Figure 7.1 further illustrates these sales trends. Golden Eagle Passport revenues represented about 2 percent of the total annual gross Fee Demo receipts in FY 2000. In FY 1999, prior to the introduction of the National Parks Pass, Golden Eagle Passport sales represented about 6 percent of total gross Fee Demo revenues.

<b>Table 7.3 Golden Eagle Prices, 1965 - 2000</b>	
Year	Price
1965	\$ 7.00
1970	\$ 10.00
1986	\$ 25.00
1997	\$ 50.00
2000	\$ 65.00

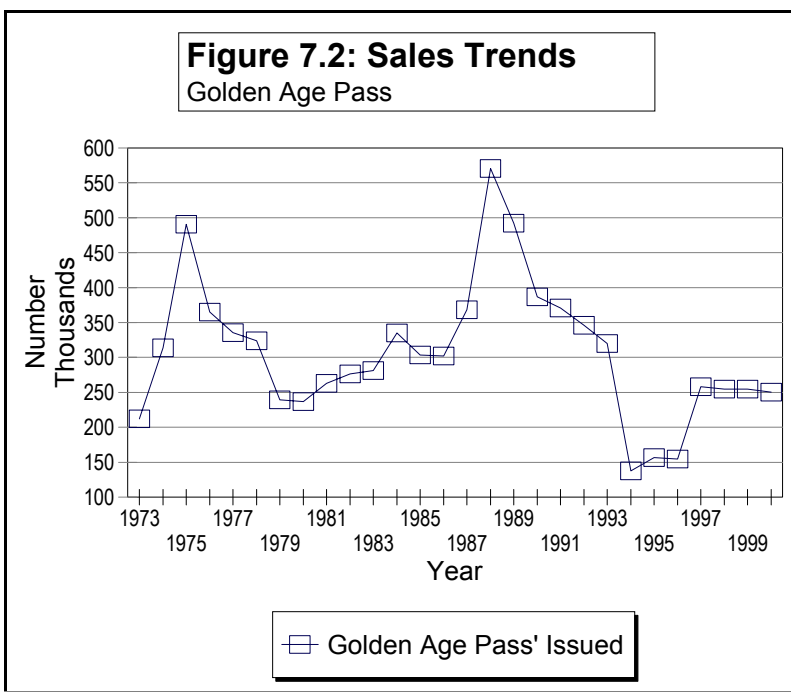
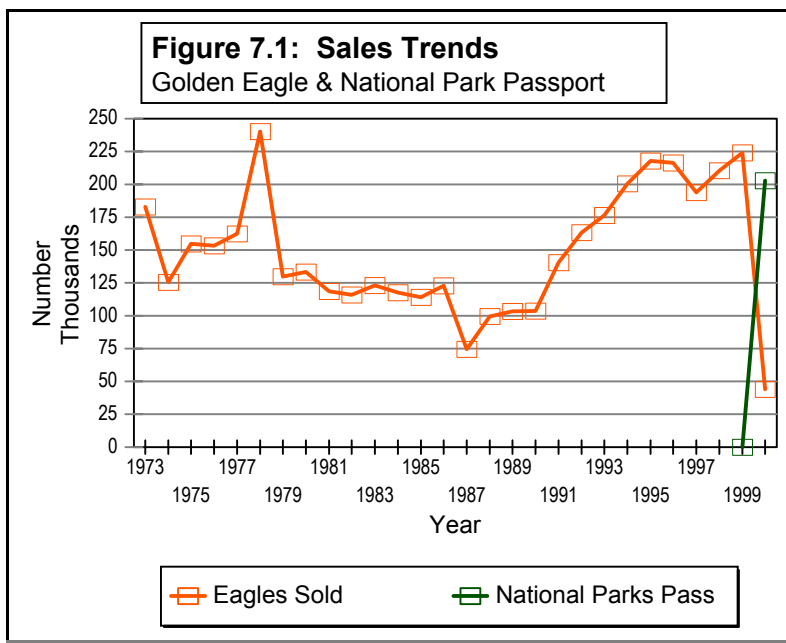
Historically, the NPS had sold the vast majority of Golden Eagle Passports. For example, during each year between 1989 and 1992, 98 percent of Golden Eagle Passports were sold by the NPS. In recent years, other agencies have increased their sales of Golden Eagle Passports. The NPS share of the number sold dropped to 94 percent in 1999. With the advent of the National Parks Pass the NPS share declined again to 80 percent in 2000 and in 2001 the NPS stopped offering the Golden Eagle Passport. Today, the NPS sells a \$15 Golden Eagle hologram upgrade sticker for the National Parks Pass that makes it equivalent to the Golden Eagle Passport.

<b>Table 7.4 Golden Eagle Passport Sales and Revenues</b>									
Agency, No. Sold, Revenue		Pre-Fee Demo				Fee Demo			
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000
NPS	# Sold	101,039	101,546	138,143	160,713	~193,000	~199,000	~215,000	~43,000
	Revenue (\$1,000)	2,526	2,539	3,454	4,018	4,485	9,955	10,534	3,478
BLM	# Sold	0	0	0	0	1,060	1,885	2,043	504
	Revenue (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	40	90	102	30
FWS	# Sold	1,958	1,654	1,994	2,240	NA	NA	NA	1,419
	Revenue (\$1,000)	49	41	50	56	NA	NA	NA	NA
USDA FS	# Sold	304	339	254	309	NA	~10,000	~7,000	~9,000
	Revenue (\$1,000)	8	9	6	6	NA	~500	~350	~600
Total	# Sold	103,301	103,539	140,391	163,262	~194,000	~211,000	~224,000	~54,000
	Revenue (\$1,000)	2,583	2,589	3,510	4,080	~4,500	~10,500	~11,000	~4,000
~ denotes an estimate based on reported revenue NA = not available Source: Federal Recreation Fee Report to Congress; RMIS.									

Currently, the Golden Eagle Passport and the National Parks Pass with hologram upgrade provide entry to all 147 NPS sites (all national parks charging entry fees); six BLM sites; 33 FWS sites; and 14 USDA FS sites. For the list of non-NPS sites accepting the Golden Eagle Passport or National Parks Pass see Appendix 8.

### C. National Parks Pass

Public Law 105-391, enacted in 1998, authorized the NPS to sell the National Parks Pass for admission to units of the National Park System. The NPS began selling the National Parks Pass in April 2000. The authorizing legislation establishes the price of the Pass at \$50 per year and permits the NPS to use the revenue it generates without further appropriation, for high-priority visitor service and resource management projects. The legislation also permits the NPS to use 15 percent of the revenues for administrative costs. The pass was expected to generate additional revenue for support of the National Park System.



### D. Golden Age Passport

In 1972, Congress created the Golden Age Passport as a free annual entrance pass for individuals 62 and older with a 50 percent discount on use fees. In 1974, Congress made the free pass good for life. In 1994, the pass was made available for a one-time fee of \$10. During the 1990s, about 270,000 of these passes were being sold annually, substantially exceeding the sales of the Golden Eagle Passport and the National Parks Pass. The reason for this trend is not clear, but may be partially explained by the fact that the Golden Age

Passport is inexpensive, lasts a lifetime, and provides a substantial discount on use fees.

<b>Table 7.5 Golden Age Passport Sales and Revenues</b>									
<b>Pre-Fee Demo</b>					<b>Fee Demo</b>				
<b>Agency, No. Sold, Revenue</b>		<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
NPS	# Sold	369,056	300,165	291,263	260,533	258,000	255,000	255,000	250,000
	Revenue (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	2,582	2,545	2,549	2,502
BLM	# Sold	2,048	2,223	1,944	2,984	3,428	6,353	6,623	3,871
	Revenue (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	33	62	64	36
FWS	# Sold	38,184	28,980	28,901	26,326	NA	NA	NA	7,645
	Revenue (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
USDA FS	# Sold	44,011	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	~12,000	~9,000	~12,000
	Revenue (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	NA	~122	~91	~119
Total	# Sold	453,299	331,368	322,108	292,843	~262,000	~273,000	~271,000	~274,000
	Revenue (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	2,615	2,729	2,704	2,657
~ denotes an estimate based on reported revenue, NA = not available Source: Federal Recreation Fee Report to Congress; RMIS.									

## E. Golden Access Passport

The Golden Access Passport was created in the 1980s as a free lifetime entrance pass with a 50 percent discount on use fees to the blind and permanently disabled. Data are limited on the number of these passes issued in recent years. However, during the early 1990s, the agencies averaged 15,000 - 20,000 annually. Table 7.6 illustrates these numbers in detail.

<b>Table 7.6 Golden Access Passports Issued by Agency, 1989 - 2000 (Number of passports issued)</b>								
<b>Agency</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
NPS	14,375	13,514	16,680	23,301	NA	NA	NA	NA
BLM	235	213	214	338	481	725	736	598
FWS	1,323	915	1,426	1,008	NA	NA	NA	795
FS	4,056	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA = not available Source: Federal Recreation Fee Report to Congress								

### III. REGIONAL PASSES

The number of regional pass programs has increased in recent years, primarily as a result of the Fee Demo program. Regional passes typically allow access to or use of multiple recreation sites in a particular region managed by different federal and state agencies. Table 7.7 shows the number of passes and amount of revenue generated by each pass in FY 2000.

**Visit Idaho Playgrounds (VIP) Pass:** In December 2000, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, the Idaho Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), USDA FS, NPS and BLM launched the VIP Pass. The VIP Pass started as a \$10 per vehicle, five-day pass, or \$69 annual pass that provides access to approximately 100 recreation sites in Idaho. The VIP Pass includes entrance into state parks, Craters of the Moon National Monument, parking at Park 'n Ski areas and access to certain USDA FS and BOR day-use areas. Overnight camping, group-site use and other special fees continue to be charged separately and are not included as part of the VIP Pass program. In FY 2000, the VIP Pass raised \$14,825, though it was not available until December of that year. Passes are sold at agency offices and participating sites, and a toll-free telephone number and the Internet.

Each agency retains the revenues from all VIP Passes sold at its offices. All parties agree to consider redistribution of those funds — as well as those generated by private vendor sales — based upon historic collection levels, current price structures and increased visitation at agency-managed sites. Distribution from private vendor sales and, if necessary, redistribution among agencies are conducted annually.

Initially, the number of passes sold did not meet expectations. The VIP oversight board commissioned a survey of those who had purchased the pass since its inception. The survey asked pass holders how much they thought the pass should cost, the number of sites visited and the frequency of visits. As a result of this survey, the board voted to reduce the price from \$69 to \$49 annually. The response has been overwhelming. In the first year of the program, about 200 annual passes were sold. In the first three weeks following the price reduction, 1,400 annual passes were sold.

**Northwest Forest Pass (Oregon and Washington):** The Northwest Forest Pass program was started in the summer of 2000 and replaced several individual National Forest Fee Demo projects. The pass, administered as a vehicle parking fee, covers all USDA FS day use charges in 17 national forests in Oregon and Washington. The pass also covers a vehicle parking fee charged at North Cascades National Park. Recently, the BLM began accepting the pass on some of its lands adjacent to National Forest System lands in Oregon and Washington. Vehicle day use passes are \$5; annual vehicle passes are \$30, with a 50 percent discount given to Golden Age and Access Pass holders. The passes are sold at all USDA FS offices, numerous retail outlets, via the Internet, through a toll-free telephone number and at certain trail heads. Private vendors can either purchase the passes directly from the USDA FS and retain 10 percent of the price for each pass sold, or sell them for the USDA FS for an 8 percent commission. In FY 2000, \$2.2 million in revenues were collected from the sale of the passes. The funds are returned to the area where they are collected to help maintain trails and other public facilities.

According to the USDA FS Regional Fee Demo Program Coordinator, the majority of the public has responded positively to the pass program; those opposed have indicated that they are not accustomed to paying recreation fees for hiking on USDA FS trails. The most challenging part of administering the program has been the distribution of the revenues collected among the numerous national forests, BLM, NPS and vendors.

**Oregon Coastal Pass (Oregon):** The Oregon Coastal Pass is a collaborative effort that began in 1997 between the Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon State Parks, the BLM and the NPS. Seventeen recreational sites between Astoria and Brookings along U.S. Highway 101 accept the Oregon Pacific Coast Passport, which covers vehicle parking, entry and day use fees. The cost of the per vehicle pass is \$35 annually or \$10 for a 5-day pass. Fees for activities such as developed site camping, cabin and lookout rentals, wilderness and river use permits are not included in the pass. In 2000, 2,436 annual passes and 3,301 5-day passes were sold. Revenue from annual pass sales totaled \$118,270; revenue from 5-day passes totaled \$33,010.

The revenues generated are retained by the agency that sells the pass. All revenue obtained through the toll-free telephone number for the Oregon State Park Service is distributed among the four organizations involved in the project according to a formula that takes into account how many recreation sites each organization has, the historic record of revenues each organization has generated and the visitation totals for each organization. This formula currently results in the following distribution: 52 percent to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, 33 percent to the USDA FS, 8 percent to the BLM and 7 percent to the NPS. Passes may be purchased at sites where they are honored.

**NPS Southeast Utah Group:** In Southeastern Utah, a number of NPS sites — Arches, Canyonlands, Hovenweep and Natural Bridges — have created a partnership where they honor each other's annual passes and share a headquarters facility. In FY 2000, about 1,000 passes were sold. Revenue generated from the sale of the passes, which cost \$25 annually, was \$23,815. Each park retains the revenue from the annual passes it sells.

**Southern California Adventure Pass:** The Adventure Pass covers all recreation activities for persons who park their vehicle and recreate on National Forest lands on the Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres and San Bernardino National Forests. The fee is designed to recover the costs associated with dispersed recreation, but also covers many minor or less-developed sites where no other fee is charged. There are categories of fee exemptions, such as special use permit areas, areas where other fees are charged, volunteers, persons with other valid permits, such as wood cutters, miners and others on official business. Persons doing no more than driving through the forest or those who make brief stops are not required to pay. The USDA FS considers this a use fee and not an entry fee. The cost of the Adventure Pass is \$30 annually and \$5 daily per vehicle. About 200,000 annual and 600,000 daily passes have been sold since 1997. Since 1997, the pass has generated close to \$9.2 million in gross revenue.

Pass revenue is invested in basic custodial services, such as cleaning restrooms and fire rings, picking up litter, repairing repeated vandalism and paying personnel to accomplish the work. Passes are available from the USDA FS, from more than 100 private vendors located near the forests and

via telephone sales. The USDA FS has sponsored a significant amount of research on the impacts of the Adventure Pass program.

**Red Rocks Pass:** In October 2000, the USDA FS began collecting parking fees for all vehicles parked on National Forest land in the Coconino National Forest near Sedona, Arizona. Four pass options are available: \$5 daily pass; \$15 weekly pass; \$20 annual pass; and a Grand Annual pass for \$40. During FY 2001, about 60,000 passes were sold. Of those, 73 percent were daily, 12 percent were weekly, 14 percent were annual, and 1 percent was Grand Annual. Due to limited interest, the Grand Annual pass may be discontinued in the future.

The pass program has been implemented in collaboration with the Sedona-Oak Creek Chamber of Commerce, Sedona Cultural Park and the Friends of the Forest, a non-profit organization. Passes are available at five visitor centers, two archaeological interpretive sites, through the Red Rock Country Web site, at automated fee machines, via telephone and at about 30 local businesses in the greater Sedona area.



Volunteers work on a hiking trail. Some recreation areas allow visitors to volunteer on various projects in lieu of paying annual or daily entrance fees. This arrangement is just one example of steps that the agencies are taking to ensure that fees do not exclude any populations.

In the first 11 months of the program, pass sales raised \$584,000. Fee Demo funds have been used for interpretive programs, trail and road maintenance, facility repair and enhancement, visitor services, law enforcement and wildlife habitat and watershed improvements.

The program has not been without controversy, which is reflected in the average compliance rate of 64 percent. Some forest visitors have expressed concern that the Red Rocks Pass Program is pricing people out of the recreation opportunities offered in the area. To address these concerns, the USDA FS developed two ways for people to receive a free pass:

- 1) Individuals and families may receive an annual pass simply by participating in any of the numerous ongoing, district-sponsored volunteer projects. Volunteer projects range from trail maintenance and construction to clerical duties and visitor assistance at visitor centers. Many people have taken advantage of this opportunity, and the numbers continue to rise.
- 2) Three social service organizations in the area, Catholic Social Services, Verde Valley Sanctuary and Cottonwood Old Town Mission, have the ability to disperse complimentary day passes to economically disadvantaged individuals and families living in the area.

The Sedona Ranger District also is considering establishing a limited number of visitor appreciation or free days throughout the year to reach all forest visitors.

For regional passes, the most important issues are marketing and demand for the pass, interaction with other existing national passes, and the equitable distribution of revenue among the participating agencies. Each of these issues needs to be addressed before a regional pass is established.

There are a number of ways to allocate fee revenues among the participating agencies. For example, fee revenues could be distributed on the basis of visitation or on the basis of acreage or river miles managed. However land area is not necessarily related to the level of visitation. Other mechanisms for revenue apportionment include size of backlog, miles of trails and number of recreation sites. In the case of the South Fork of the Snake River corridor project, an interagency working group was used to prioritize operation and maintenance needs among the various sites and to allocate joint fee revenues to the areas of greatest need. For example, revenue from the sale of the Idaho VIP pass, which covers entry fees for certain USDA FS, BLM and NPS sites in Idaho, is apportioned based on historic revenues at the sites.

#### **IV. SITE-SPECIFIC ANNUAL PASSES**

Annual site-specific passes provide annual access to a specific site and are typically sold at that site. Annual passes are available for most Fee Demo sites. Their primary purpose is to provide low-cost entry to frequent users who often reside in the area. Prices for these passes range from \$15 - \$30. For frequent users of a particular site, annual passes can represent a very good value.

Data are not currently available on the sales and revenues associated with site-specific annual passes for all agencies. However, available NPS data suggest that for some sites, sales of annual site-specific passes appear to generate a large percentage of Fee Demo revenue.

#### **V. PASS IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION**

##### **A. Data**

While data are available on pass sales, there is little systematic data on pass usage, and agencies are only now beginning to track usage. Similarly, there is a lack of data on the characteristics of pass buyers and potential buyers. The agencies also do not collect and track data on the costs associated with selling, marketing and administering the various pass programs, with the exception of the Duck Stamp and the National Parks Pass. More complete data will assist in evaluating the pass programs. The agencies plan to address data needs systematically over the coming year.

##### **B. Pricing**

The lack of information on pass usage hinders analysis of the relative price of passes. For example, if information were available on the average number of visits by certain passholders, it might be possible to determine whether the pass was priced appropriately relative to the daily admission price



and to other existing passes. Similarly, the prices of regional passes could be evaluated relative to the price of national passes. In concept, pass revenue should at least cover the cost associated with administering the pass, as well as the costs of an appropriate number of entries (for those that cover entry) so that on average, it does not result in reducing daily entry fee revenues.

### **C. Use vs. Entrance**

Confusion between use fees and entrance fees has generated controversy within the Fee Demo program. The distinction is particularly important for passes because individuals purchasing passes often assume that they cover use fees.<sup>18</sup> In some locations where individuals perceived that a use fee was identical to an entrance fee, the agencies have modified their policies to accept passes for use fees.

### **D. Fraud**

As the number of pass programs increases, the agencies are concerned that pass fraud will increase. This is of particular concern for the NPS, where tours of multiple parks are common. In some locations there are indications that passes are being transferred: the NPS has anecdotal evidence that tour groups and individuals swap passes or daily entrance receipts. Pass fraud has potentially significant revenue implications. A Golden Circle fee fraud working group has been established and is piloting a fee fraud standard operating procedure to assess and address fee fraud issues in National Parks.

### **E. Coordinated Implementation**

The agencies have coordinated implementation of their pass programs to a certain extent. The Fee Demo program has made increased coordination more important because of the growing number and variety of passes. For passes that may be used at sites managed by different agencies, the agencies plan on clarifying:

- To whom the pass applies (e.g. holder and family, car load, individual).
- Where the pass can be used.
- The benefits provided by the pass.

### **F. Golden Age Passport Issues**

The Golden Age Passport is a lifetime pass available for a one-time fee of \$10 to individuals 62 and older. It provides entry into sites accepting the pass and a 50 percent discount on use fees. A number of issues are associated with the Golden Age Passport. The issues are primarily related to the rationality in continuing to offer this pass. The Fee Demo program has underscored that significant revenue losses may be associated with this pass, especially since it is a lifetime pass and offers a 50 percent reduction in use fees.

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<sup>18</sup>The Golden Age and Golden Access Passes do provide a 50 percent discount on use fees.

The agencies have little or no data on use of this pass or on the administrative costs associated with the pass. The agencies note, however, that a number of options could be considered that would still provide substantial benefits to senior citizens. These options include eliminating the pass altogether and allowing seniors to enter free after a driver's license check at an entry point, shifting to a low annual fee instead of a one-time lifetime fee, increasing the age at which the pass can be purchased or eliminating the use fee benefits of the pass.

## **VI. CONCLUSIONS**

There is currently an array of passes designed to serve different purposes. The agencies recognize the need to look more comprehensively at passes and to examine systematically the relative benefits provided, the prices of passes and visitor responses to the various passes. Better data collection — including data on administrative costs and usage statistics — is an integral component prior to any consideration of policy changes.

The Recreation Fee Leadership Council will further evaluate pass issues during the coming year.

# **SECTION III:**

## **CONCLUSIONS AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE**

## LESSONS LEARNED DURING THE FEE DEMO PROGRAM

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### I. INTRODUCTION

The preceding chapters have provided an in-depth evaluation of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program. This chapter presents the overall, general findings based on the statistical and non-statistical information obtained since the inception of the program.

### II. LESSONS LEARNED

The following list enumerates important general principles identified by the agencies:

#### *Implementation of Fee Programs*

- Fees are a very useful revenue-raising tool.
- Fee collection promotes visitor contact.
- The distinction between entry fees and use fees must be more clearly defined.
- Fee programs need to be tailored to the specific site conditions and markets served. Market studies of visitors are important in designing appropriate fee programs.
- Depending on the complexity of fee collection methods, logistics can be complicated, often involving a learning curve or up-front investment. Acquiring appropriate expertise in oversight and accountability is important.
- Comparing the cost of collection budgets with agency-specific criteria and follow-up site audits are the best ways to ensure the efficiency and appropriateness of expenditures. Due to the many logistical and operational variables at different sites collection costs can be difficult to standardize.
- Although collaborations have proven successful, selling entrance passes through commercial vendors or contractors can be complicated by the number and diversity of passes; the difficulty in informing the public of eligibility requirements, pass options, benefits and proper use; the need to establish appropriate commission rates; the need to establish inventory controls; and the need to coordinate other logistical and administrative aspects.
- The use of technology is desirable, and good results have been achieved to date. Nevertheless, technological improvements take time to implement and require considerable capital investments in purchasing, installation, training, operation and maintenance.

- Fees with very low administrative costs and high compliance rates — such as special use permit fees — have been very successful. Because the link between the fees collected and site improvements is often very visible, the fees facilitate partnerships with permit holders and collection costs are low.
- Collection costs generally constitute a higher percentage of gross revenue for lower-revenue sites. As with similar businesses in the private sector, small operations have higher overhead costs.
- Areas with multiple entry points pose a greater challenge in designing a successful fee system.

### ***Visitor Perceptions***

- Fairness is important to the public. The public perception of the fairness of the program depends on everyone paying appropriate fees. A variety of location- or situation-specific approaches will help address this.
- In general, compliance is more difficult at sites offering dispersed recreation, but increases with the ease of payment and the use of techniques such as campground hosts, on-site volunteers, seasonal patrols and provision of information about the Fee Demo program.
- Acceptance of fees increases when improvements to the site are apparent to the visitor and when the majority of fees collected remains at the site of collection.
- There is little public resistance to paying existing fees. However, there can be reluctance to pay new fees. Obtaining adequate rates of compliance and public acceptance for new Fee Demo projects takes time.
- Fees assist in generating public support for a site or project if the objectives are clearly communicated to users and efforts are made to include users in decisions about spending Fee Demo revenues.
- Visitors want a convenient way to pay fees, either before arriving at the site or while at the site.
- The desire for accountability is much stronger with fee revenues than with funding through general tax revenue. The need to communicate how fees are invested is important. To reach a greater population segment, communication must be through a variety of sources.
- Generally, visitors dislike paying multiple fees for nearby areas or within an area.
- In each agency, a small number of Fee Demo projects generates a high percentage of the agency's total Fee Demo revenue.

- The concept of retaining fee revenue on-site is key to public and agency acceptance of the Fee Demo program. Under the current fixed formula, which returns at least 80 percent of fee revenue to the site at which it is generated, it is likely that some key revenue-producing sites will, over time, reduce their high-priority backlog projects and begin to fund projects that rank lower in priority. This situation could be a significant problem for an agency if there remain substantial backlogs at other agency sites that either have low visitation, or are not authorized to charge recreation fees. Therefore, the agencies will continue to evaluate whether the 80 percent formula needs to be adjusted.



Revenue from Fee Demo projects pay for many types of publications and brochures such as those shown above at the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge in Georgia. Such literature is key in communicating information to visitors.

## SUMMARY RESPONSES TO CONGRESSIONAL QUESTIONS AND CONCERNS IDENTIFIED

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### I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter synthesizes the analysis in this report to respond directly to the Congressional questions posed in Section 334, Senate Report 106-312. The Senate Report identified the following issues to address:

1. Whether fees are an unreasonable barrier to public use.
2. Criticisms of the program.
3. The degree of success at the sites with demonstration programs.
4. Which types of uses are suited for fees and which are not.
5. How much was collected for each use at each site and how those funds have been used.
6. The criteria used to determine the success of programs at different sites.
7. The extent to which standard guidance has been and should be provided to local managers.
8. The merits of uniform nationwide fee structures.
9. The agencies' policies and guidelines for the distribution and use of collected funds.
10. Concerns regarding multiple fees for recreation activities at neighboring parks, forests and refuges.
11. The methods to ensure that facilities at fee collection sites are in suitable condition before fees are imposed.

The following section addresses these issues in a question and answer format.

### II. CONGRESSIONAL QUESTIONS AND THE CONCERNS OF THE PUBLIC

#### Issue 1 *Are fees an unreasonable barrier to public use?*

The agencies have concluded that fees do not present an unreasonable barrier to public use. Entrance and use fees are only one element in a complex decision-making process for visitors and potential visitors who are considering visiting federal recreation sites. Research indicates that fees can alter visitation decisions as well as a visitor's experience, and that a very small percentage of visitors from all income levels will sometimes choose not to visit some sites due to fees. In other cases, fees are such a small part of the overall expense for a visit to a recreation site that fees play almost no role in the decision-making process. To address potential barriers to visitation, mitigation measures, such as providing reasonably priced annual passes, free days and awards of free passes for volunteers, have been put in place. It also should be noted that currently relatively few public lands require fees for

use or entrance. For instance, 82 percent of recreation use on BLM public lands occurs in non-fee areas, and not all of the National Parks and Monuments have an entrance fee. Chapter 7 contains further discussion of the impact of fees on the general public's use of federal recreation areas.

**Issue 2      *What have been the major criticisms of the Fee Demo program?***

*Criticism 1      There is a general philosophical view that no fees should be charged for access to or use of public lands, and that such fees constitute "double taxation."*

During the course of the Fee Demo program, some individuals and entities have expressed the view no fees should be charged for access to or use of federal lands. It is important to note that fees, in one form or another, have been present on many federally managed recreation sites for many years. The agencies believe that in general, these fees are appropriate to because they build a sense of ownership and fund important visitor service and resource protection activities that might otherwise not be possible, and offset a portion of the direct costs imposed by visitors. However, the level of a particular fee, how it is collected, and even the extent to which it is worthwhile to collect are legitimate subjects of discussion. The agencies recognize that one of the most challenging program areas is fees for dispersed recreation, particularly where fees have not been charged in the past and where multiple access points exist.

The Fee Demo program has also been criticized by some as resulting in double taxation: according to this view, the public is being asked to pay for recreation twice – once through general taxation and again through site-specific fees. However, recreation fees do not cover the total cost of providing services, and a large portion of the cost of the activities is paid through tax revenues. To the extent that visitors consume services, it is appropriate that they bear at least a portion of the costs associated with providing those services. This is only fair to other taxpayers who never consume those services. The agencies recognize that there is a legitimate debate about the extent to which fees cover the costs of recreation activities.

*Criticism 2      Fees lead to commercialization/privatization.*

The Fee Demo program has been criticized as being a step on the road to additional commercialization of recreation areas or, in the extreme case, a step toward privatization. The agencies do not believe that this criticism is well founded. Recreation fees are used to help support important health and safety, visitor service and resource protection needs at recreation sites. The development of any particular site occurs within the established agency planning processes that involve public participation and environmental assessment. Privatization is not the objective of the Fee Demo program, and the federal government does not plan to divest itself of these important natural resource assets. Indeed additional fee revenue can make continued public management more viable.



*Criticism 3 Fees will be used to offset appropriations.*

The potential for offsets remains a concern. However, the extent that fee revenues are used to offset appropriations is a Congressional decision. Thus far, Congress has chosen not to use fee revenues as an offset to appropriations. All of the agencies' existing policies on spending fee receipts currently prohibit replacing or supplanting appropriated operations funding.

*Criticism 4 The costs of collection are too high.*

The Fee Demo program has been criticized for having collection costs that are "too high." Overall, the aggregate of all four agency collections since the program's inception (1997 to 2000) have averaged about 20 percent. Still, the agencies agree that in some cases collection efficiency needs to be increased.

However, relatively high collection costs at a particular location does not necessarily mean that fees should not be charged or that costs are not appropriate. High collection costs, however, imply that the agency needs to examine closely how it is collecting the fees, the overall objective of collecting fees at that location, whether or not collection costs are reasonable, and the extent to which collection costs could be reduced. In some locations, it may not be worth collecting fees. In other situations it may be appropriate to collect fees even with higher collection costs to accomplish other equally important management objectives. The agencies also recognize that establishing cost of collection standards may be appropriate. Agency guidance on cost of collection is discussed in Chapter 2 and Table 2.6.

*Criticism 5 The distinction between use and entrance fees is not clear.*

Some members of the public have been confused between use fees and entrance fees. Typically a use fee is charged for a specific activity or service, such as camping or boat launching, while an entrance fee is charged to enter a particular recreation site. In the eyes of the public, however, this distinction is not always clear. For example, at some recreation sites, use fees were charged at points of access, such as visitor center fees and parking fees at trailheads.

The confusion generated by entrance fees and use fees is partially the result of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act. Under this Act, the Golden Eagle, Age, and Access Passports entrance fees are assessed primarily for National Parks. The law states that "[e]ntrance or admission fees shall be charged only at designated units of the National Park System or National Conservation Areas administered by the Department of the Interior and National Recreation Areas, National Monuments, National Volcanic Monuments, National Scenic Areas, and no more than 21 areas of concentrated public use administered by the Department of Agriculture." 16 U.S.C. 460C-6a(a).

Use fees authorized under the LWCF Act are also more limited than under the Fee Demo authority. Under the LWCF Act, use fees may be charged only for "specialized outdoor recreation sites, facilities, equipment, or services." 16 U.S.C. 460C-6a(b). These use fee sites are further defined as campgrounds, swimming sites, boat launch facilities and managed parking lots. Campgrounds have to have a majority of the following amenities: tent or trailer spaces, drinking water, an access road,

refuse containers, toilet facilities, personal collection of fees by an employee, reasonable visitor protection and simple devices for containing campfires.

The agencies recognize that this problem exists and are actively working to address it at sites where it is a concern.

*Criticism 6 Layering of fees.*



NPS facilities management division constructs and repairs handicap accessibility ramps at Castillo De San Marcos National Monument.

Some individuals and permitted businesses such as outfitters and guides are concerned about the extent to which they may have to pay multiple fees for the use of a particular recreation site. For example, they could face entry fees, special tour fees, fees collected by concessionaires, and back country permit fees.

It is not possible, or desirable, to eliminate all layering because some of the layers are associated with specific services that only a portion of visitors may choose to consume.

In other cases, layering may be associated with preexisting contractual agreements with concessionaires. The agencies are working to simplify fee structures and eliminate layering where possible and appropriate.

*Criticism 7 Recreation fees are not consistent across sites.*

Recreation fees vary across sites. This lack of consistency has concerned some members of the public. Fees for services such as camping and boat-launching are established to be consistent with fee levels established by other public and private providers of similar services in the relevant market area, taking into account differences in quality and quantity of services provided. The agencies recognize that entrance fees vary across recreation sites. Entrance fee rates are generally set through an administrative process. The Fee Demo program gives the agencies broader discretion to adjust fee levels. Efforts are underway in some of the agencies to standardize entrance fee rates for similar kinds of recreation sites. National, regional and local annual passes can also address this concern.

*Criticism 8 No visible improvements to facilities and services as a result of fees being charged /Lack of transparency in accounting for fee revenues.*

Some have criticized the Fee Demo program for not producing visible improvements to visitor services and facilities. Many visible improvements, both large and small, have been made over the past four years, and the agencies understand the need to showcase these projects better to visitors. The previous annual reports to Congress detailed many of the site improvements that have been made. As a result of the Fee Demo program, the agencies have also implemented many improvements that are less visible but would be noticed if they were absent. These include a reduction in litter and

vandalism and proper maintenance of trails, restrooms and other facilities. Chapter 3 describes some of the revenue obligations undertaken to date. Chapter 2 describes the policies that guide the expenditure of revenues.

**Issue 3        *How do the agencies evaluate the degree of success at the sites with demonstration programs?***

Each agency has developed, or is in the process of developing, a set of criteria to evaluate the success of its program, given the overall objective of improving recreation sites, settings and services. Each agency is also putting in place evaluation procedures to apply the criteria. The criteria focus on key issues, including to what extent revenues have been raised and spent on projects to improve sites or services. In addition, the agencies report to Congress annually on the results of the program in the prior year and actions taken to achieve the objectives of the Fee Demo program. Chapters 2 - 7 contain more information relating to measures of success for the program.

**Issue 4        *Which types of uses are suited for fees, and which are not?***

Many recreation sites offer uses that are suitable for collecting some kind of fee. In general, the agencies have found that fees are most appropriate where individuals have a choice of participating; individuals have a choice of type and quality of services; use can be monitored; and the cost of collection is reasonable. Examples of where fees are most suitable include controlled entrance points, campgrounds, boat launch sites, special hunts, tours, where use is concentrated (whether in developed or undeveloped areas), where impacts (such as impacts to water quality or threatened or endangered species) are greatest, and group uses that require permit issuance and administration. Additional information on this topic can be found in Chapters 2 and 5.

**Issue 5        *How much was collected for each use at each site, and how have those funds been used?***

Chapter 3 contains an analysis of the use of Fee Demo revenues by the agencies can be found in of this report. Appendix 2 contains data on revenue collected at each site. The agencies' annual reports to Congress include examples of projects funded by the program at individual sites.

**Issue 6        *What criteria are used to determine the success of the program at different sites?***

Each agency has developed or is developing criteria to evaluate the success of its program, given the overall objective of improving recreation sites, settings and services. Each agency is also implementing evaluation procedures to apply the criteria. The criteria focus on key issues including to what extent revenues have been raised and spent on projects to improve sites or services. In addition, the agencies report to Congress annually on the results of the Fee Demo program in the prior year and actions taken to achieve the objectives of the program. Chapters 2 - 7 contain more information relating to measures of success for the program.

**Issue 7**                    *To what extent has standard guidance been provided and to what extent should it be provided to local managers?*

The agencies have each issued standard guidance to field managers on administering the Fee Demo program. As discussed in Chapter 4, this guidance was integral to establishing the program. The agencies recognize that additional standard guidance could be beneficial in managing some aspects of the program.

**Issue 8**                    *What are the merits of nationwide fee structures?*

Nationwide fee structures are beneficial in terms of administration and ease of use to visitors. Although the methods used to determine the amount of use fees are already standardized, use fees themselves cannot be standardized nationally in part because they are based on comparable local market conditions. Further opportunities to standardize entry fees may exist.

National passes, such as the Golden Eagle Passport and the National Parks Pass, are an example of standardized nationwide fees. The agencies recognize the need to standardize, clarify and simplify pass benefits and implementation and have taken or are taking steps to do so.

**Issue 9**                    *What policies and guidelines are in place concerning distribution of revenues collected and expenditure of revenues collected?*

All of the agencies have policies concerning the distribution of Fee Demo revenues and allowable uses. Chapter 4 contains an extensive discussion of these issues.

**Issue 10**                    *What concerns exist regarding multiple fees for recreation activities at neighboring parks, forests and refuges?*

Critics of the Fee Demo program have pointed to the fact that recreationists may be assessed multiple fees for neighboring sites. The agencies recognize the legitimacy of this criticism and where possible have simplified fee structures and established management arrangements that permit visitors to pay one entrance fee to cover admission for neighboring units. The agencies are actively seeking to develop additional arrangements of this type, especially with non-federal entities. Managers continue to seek ways to reduce the numbers of fees, although barriers such as differing legal authorities among federal and state agencies, challenging revenue and distribution problems, and the obligation to honor contractual obligations with concessionaires remain.

**Issue 11**                    *What methods are in place to ensure that facilities at fee collection sites are in suitable condition before fees are imposed?*

Existing agency planning processes are used to identify needs at any particular site. The agencies occasionally face the dilemma where sites could benefit from fee revenues to improve site conditions, yet lack the up-front funding to improve them. All agencies require that health and safety needs be met before fees may be charged. Many fee programs such as the hunt programs administered by the FWS do not involve facilities.

## **INCREASING THE TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE FEE DEMO PROGRAM – STEPS TOWARD A PERMANENT RECREATIONAL FEE PROGRAM**

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The agencies are committed to implementing improvements to the Fee Demo program to justify making the program permanent. The improvements are designed to strengthen the accountability and transparency of the program. Improvements the agencies anticipate implementing include the following:

### **I. INCREASE COORDINATION ACROSS AGENCIES**

- The agencies have established a Recreation Fee Leadership Council (Leadership Council).
- The Leadership Council will facilitate coordination and consistency among the land management agencies on recreation fee policies.
- The Leadership Council will coordinate the establishment and implementation of:
  - legislative options;
  - broad parameters to evaluate and measure the success of the recreation fee programs;
  - the reporting and tracking of fee revenues and expenditures;
  - joint research that will assist in setting recreation fee policies; and
  - a communications plan.
- The Department of Interior members of the Council are the assistant secretaries for Policy Management and Budget, Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Land and Minerals Management, and Water and Science; the bureau directors from the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation; and the Director of Congressional and Legislative Affairs. The Department of Agriculture is represented by the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, the Chief Forester for the USDA FS, and the Director of Legislative Affairs for the USDA FS. The Council is co-chaired by the Department of the Interior's Assistant Secretary - Policy Management and Budget and the Department of Agriculture's Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment.

## II. AGENCY-SPECIFIC ACTIONS

### NPS:

In Spring 2001, the NPS, in collaboration with the National Park Foundation and McKinsey & Company Inc., evaluated all NPS fee programs. The review included both the Fee Demo program as well as other non-appropriated fee revenue programs. The study consisted of interviews with the executive leadership of the NPS; a survey of all parks; interviews with fee managers, superintendents, and regional managers; and telephone interviews with state parks, international parks and concessions. The report found that the NPS fee programs were supported by the public and not perceived as a barrier to access. Additionally, fee programs were customer-service-oriented and contributed to increased stewardship when visitors



The Stone Bridge at Manassas National Battlefield Park in Virginia was restored to its original Civil War condition. The project was completed in 2000 with 80 percent Fee Demo revenue.

and park personnel could see fee revenue being spent on park improvements. Areas identified for improvement included the need to strengthen consistency and understandability of fee types, pass benefits and fee structure. The report also identified increased opportunities for optimizing fee revenue as well as the need to collect and analyze specific data on pass use.

NPS management has endorsed the findings of the NPS fee study and is already implementing many of the proposed recommendations. The following action items will assist the NPS in strengthening consistency of fees and public understanding, and will dispel visitor confusion about entry and use fees. Additionally, the NPS will enhance fairness and equality by revising fee structures and realigning commercial tour fees. Finally, the NPS will further optimize revenues by consistently setting fee rates and establishing fees at non-collecting parks. The tentative timetable for implementation follows:

#### **2002**

- Hire an Implementation Manager.
- Establish a steering committee and related work groups.
- Gather pass use data by sampling a group of parks.
- Establish a plan and policy for categorizing similar parks and establishing consistent entrance fees.
- Establish standardized lengths of stay for daily entrance receipts .
- Establish a core entrance fee package of activities .

**2003**

- Evaluate the National Parks Pass (pricing, benefits and stewardship) and propose adjustments as needed.
- Evaluate pilot parks to test a per-person fee structure.
- Examine all fee authorities and set policy for standardizing allocation formulas.
- Analyze commercial tour fees and the feasibility of implementing a fee structure rate change.

**2004**

- Develop policy for establishing fees at appropriate non-collecting parks.

**Additional Action Items:**

- Issue specific guidance on appropriate cost of collection expenditures. Establish annual review and approval of all cost of collection budgets.
- Conduct annual site audits at the regional level to ensure facilities are undertaking proper expenditures.
- Conduct annual comparability studies for all use fees and review changes in rates on an annual basis.
- Improve the collection and tracking of key data on pass usage and develop a mechanism for analyzing data.
- Investigate to what extent point-of-sale data collection systems could be installed at all major parks.
- Continue to monitor and analyze visitation statistics to determine what, if any, effect fees are having on visitation trends.
- Explore the possibility of using the Visitor Survey Project to continue to gather information on how satisfied the public is with the services they receive and how supportive they are of fees and fee rates.
- Quarterly “Go Parks” newsletters will be distributed to all National Park Pass holders and subscribers in order to inform them about the parks and ways that visitors can become more involved in stewardship activities.
- Implement a standardized minimum level of entrance fees on a service-wide basis in January 2002. This minimum level will be \$3 per person and \$5 per vehicle.
- Convert all fee collection parks to Fee Demo program sites to streamline fee programs.
- Continue to add more parks to the National Parks Reservation Service in order to expand the use of Internet, toll-free telephone numbers and contractor collected fees.

**BLM:**

- Institutionalize an evaluation process for the fee program. The BLM will evaluate projects in three to four states every year. The purpose of the evaluation will be to observe and discuss best practices, the success of the program based on the merits of adherence to bureau-wide policy, meeting the goals and objectives of the fee program, and the specific site activity/business plan.
- Establish a Web site to post best practices from all the fee programs across the BLM.

- The site will also be used to post current and new policy and direction. It will also serve as a vehicle for the BLM's fee program managers to ask questions and receive responses.
- Continue to improve the financial reporting process to better track site or project specific expenditures.
- Provide agency-wide direction on criteria and the assessment of the criteria towards establishing new fee areas in order to have a consistent process for evaluating new potential fee sites.
- Provide additional guidance on the application and use of fees and the use of fees to accomplish management objectives.
- Provide direction on criteria and the assessment of the criteria towards establishing new fee areas in order to have a consistent process for evaluating new potential fee sites.
- Add the Fee Program Policy and Direction to the BLM Handbook on Recreation Permits.
- Continue to survey the public to keep abreast of customer satisfaction issues.
- Build upon the current direction for being accountable to the public we serve.

#### **USDA FS:**

The USDA FS developed a strategic plan to craft fee policy that will include:

- An analysis of research related to recreation use fees, including general population and fee site surveys to enhance understanding of visitor and general public reaction to fees.
- Input from key internal and external sources, such as public comments, agency personnel, and other federal agencies and interest groups, including lessons learned from the first five experimental years of the program.
- Evaluation criteria to assess current fee demo sites, as well as prospective sites. The criteria will address principles such as equity, efficiency, consistency, revenue production/distribution and visitor satisfaction.
- Improve business planning processes that enhance financial efficiency, accountability and innovation.
- Develop policy and criteria for a nationally consistent, locally driven fee program, including where and how recreation entrance and use fees will be charged and how the program will be implemented and monitored.

#### **FWS:**

- Update the Implementation Plan (Handbook to the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program Sites).
- Institute standard agency criteria or guidance for establishing and evaluating fee programs. Establish a schedule for regular review of sites.
- Continue visitor surveys at the 14 refuges where surveying has taken place and evaluate to what extent broader market surveys may be appropriate in gathering information about non-visitors.
- Continue Fee Demo program training and guidance.



- Convene a meeting of agency fee coordinators to share lessons learned.
- Continue monthly finance report reviews, edits and corrections.
- Add more sites and activities to the program.
- Work with the Division of Finance to facilitate credit card usage at more sites.

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## **CONCEPTUAL DISCUSSION - THE RATIONALE FOR FEES, THE FEE BASE, AND ENTRANCE VERSUS USE FEES**

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### **I. RATIONALE FOR FEES**

In a broad social context, there are a number of goals that could be achieved by a policy to establish fees. Fee or pricing policies can be designed to contribute to equity in recreation opportunity; fairness in assigning joint fixed costs among users; community stability through protection of environmental quality; and conservation of natural and cultural resources.

Charging fees contributes to economic efficiency because it insures that only those who participate pay and non-users avoid payment. In general, when the external benefits to non-users of publicly provided recreation resources are low, some costs should be recovered by user fees rather than by taxing the general public. When external benefits to the public are high, user fees should be low. Note that efficiency can be reduced by fee collection if the cost of collecting fees exceeds the value of the fees collected.

Both entrance fees and use fees contribute to a “benefits received” concept of equity. However, if fees are set at high levels, they may exclude some people with low income.

### **II. THE FEE BASE -- WHO PAYS FEES?**

Any discussion of fees also needs to consider the fee base. The fee base is the universe of entities that are subject to the fee. How the base is defined affects who pays the fees, the total amount of revenue raised and the administrative costs associated with raising that revenue. In general terms, the base can be broad or narrow. For example, a broad fee base would be all individuals entering a recreation site, regardless of age or any other distinguishing characteristics. The base narrows as the number of individuals subject to fees is decreased by excluding certain classes of individuals from the fees. For example, exempting individuals under the age of 17 would result in a narrower base. All else being equal, the broader the base, the lower the unit fees can be. Fees would have to be higher to raise an equivalent amount of revenue from a narrower base. Low, broadly based fees are often considered to be more desirable in terms of equity. There may also be policy reasons for exempting certain classes of individuals from payment of fees and for prohibiting fee collection at certain sites.

A wide variety of different fee bases could be considered. For example, some of the possible ways to define the base include per individual - with or without exclusions for certain classes of individuals; per family; per vehicle; per day; per week; or some combination of these. In addition to these considerations, the base could also be defined on a site basis, exempting certain recreation sites from charging fees.

Section 4(a) (7)-(9) of the LWCF Act defines the fee base for the NPS to a certain extent. These provisions prohibit the NPS from charging recreation fees to any person aged 16 or under, to organized school groups or for outings conducted for educational purposes by schools or other bona fide educational institutions and for certain listed units, including all units located in the District of Columbia. The LWCF Act and other statutes further narrow the base by prohibiting the NPS from collecting entry fees at 63 National Parks. The Golden Age and Golden Access Passports also act to narrow the fee base, because holders of these passes are not subject to entry fees and receive a substantial user fee discount.<sup>1</sup> The Fee Demo program widened the fee base to a certain extent by allowing the NPS to charge entry and other fees at parks where it was formerly prohibited from doing so.

### **III. ENTRANCE AND USE FEES**

Different types of fees are appropriate under different circumstances. In general terms, there are three types of fees:

- 1) entrance or admission fees;
- 2) fees for providing specific goods and services, such as licences, permits or special services like camping, parking, boat launching and tours; and
- 3) fees associated with indirect charges stemming from rental income from concessionaires.

While all of these fees are types of user fees, entrance fees are paid by all visitors accessing a site, while use fees are paid only by users of the specific good or service associated with the use fee. The ability to implement and collect a fee often depends on site-specific conditions, the ability to control access to the site and the extent to which users are willing to pay the fee.

The appropriateness of a given type of fee depends on the goods and services being provided, as well as on the ability to collect the fee at a reasonable cost. Camping and boat launching are examples of use fees that are more appropriately recovered from users and that are generally established on the basis of market information. In contrast, entry and admission fees might be set to recover only a portion of the total cost of operating and maintaining a particular site if there are perceived external benefits associated with that particular site. In this situation, some funding would be provided from other sources, such as general tax revenues.

Many recreation sites offer amenities that are suitable for collecting some type of fee. In general, use fees could be charged for entry to the site, and any other specific goods and services provided at the site. Key criteria in establishing fees are the nature of the particular activities or uses offered at the site, the associated collection costs and the extent to which it is appropriate to recover costs from users or visitors.

Specific uses where the activity is divisible, “consumed” by the individual, and where use can be easily monitored, are clearly appropriate for fees. Fees for activities that have these characteristics

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<sup>1</sup>Golden Age and Golden Access Passport holders also receive a 50 percent discount on use fees.

are typically based on the cost of providing the particular good or service. Market comparisons may be available in some cases to assist in establishing the level of the particular fee. Fees for these types of activities would not normally be included in an entrance fee.

In addition to fees for specific uses, it may also be appropriate to recover at least a portion of the costs associated with more generalized recreation use of a site via an entrance fee. Limited-access, high-visitation sites are particularly well suited to collection of entrance fees. Sites with multiple access points and relatively low visitation may not be as well suited. From a practical standpoint, the appropriateness of the entry fee for a particular site depends on whether access to the site can be controlled and whether the collection of fees is administratively feasible and cost-effective. Sites with multiple access points offering dispersed recreation experiences may not be compatible to traditional entrance fees collected by a ranger at a small number of entry stations. Sites offering dispersed recreation opportunities generally must rely to a much greater extent on the honor system for collecting fees.

From a management point of view, some fees might still be appropriate at sites offering dispersed recreation opportunities on the basis of cost recovery or in high-use, sensitive areas. This might be the case particularly where use of the fee revenues can be tied directly to resource protection or improvements in visitor services. However, if access can not be controlled, agencies must rely on voluntary payment mechanisms that might include annual or day use passes or collection boxes.

Fees may be particularly helpful in addressing adverse impacts associated with particular uses. Considered as a management tool, fees could assist in potentially reducing the nature or extent of damage-causing activities.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

This appendix has presented a conceptual discussion of some of the broad issues associated with recreation fees. Identifying the fee base is important when considering the implementation of a recreation fee. The fee base can affect the revenues raised and the individuals impacted by the fee.

The distinction between use fees and entrance fees was also discussed. Use fees are typically associated with the provision of specific goods or services. Levels for this type of fee can be established by market comparisons. Entrance fees are somewhat different and perhaps are best considered as a means of recovering a portion of the costs associated with administering a site. The portion of costs recovered vary from site to site, depending on site characteristics and management costs.



**Appendix 2.1**  
**National Park Service Fee Demo Program Data, FY98-00**

National Park Service Fee Demonstration Project	Number of Recreation Visits			Fee Demo Revenue			Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues			Cost of Collection					
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998		FY1999		FY2000	
										Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual
Acadia NP	2,621,053	2,602,788	2,476,211	2,061,504	2,274,938	2,261,888	552,000	976,000	1,746,000	2,000	397,000	23,000	422,000	5,000	434,000
Allegheny Portage Railroad	107,485	110,405	140,707	59,392	16,137	9,182	6,000	20,000	14,000		0		15,000		7,000
Johnstown Flood Nmem	134,643	125,042	123,773	43,850	42,267	37,373	14,000	15,000	14,000		0		11,000		18,000
Amistad NRA	1,157,633	1,152,798	1,251,949	145,801	143,498	148,918	67,000	58,000	107,000		40,000		38,000		39,000
Apostle Islands NL	281,888	193,659	182,315	25,058	23,611	25,915	35,000	19,000	10,000		4,000		10,000		10,000
Appomattox Court House NHP	199,644	199,684	191,637	152,886	136,922	137,124	0	16,000	121,000		0		21,000		24,000
Assateague Island NS	2,001,249	1,893,467	1,803,138	676,541	790,833	807,740	244,000	393,000	388,000		244,000		329,000		367,000
Aztec Ruins NM	62,577	58,622	52,825	120,781	110,939	101,253	52,000	50,000	78,000		38,000		42,000		42,000
Badlands NP	1,005,492	945,985	1,108,779	996,962	974,511	924,003	349,000	680,000	1,015,000		136,000		144,000		349,000
Bandelier NM	482,591	336,173	263,722	663,729	688,780	552,966	200,000	284,000	620,000		81,000		109,000		94,000
Big Bend NP	322,272	330,154	279,591	543,541	523,100	512,564	253,000	173,000	200,000		162,000		153,000	2,000	171,000
Bighorn Canyon NRA	281,555	233,222	242,562	147,785	130,570	119,414	33,000	85,000	99,000		24,000		26,000		27,000
Biscayne NP	402,539	441,061	*	14,987	21,478	*	15,000	9,000			2,000		9,000		*
Bryce Canyon NP	1,141,752	1,098,176	1,091,125	2,281,409	2,378,693	2,122,452	158,000	1,570,000	4,777,000		94,000		258,000		219,000
Cabrillo NM	1,083,732	1,160,786	1,152,865	695,168	693,672	679,960	98,000	329,000	147,000		75,000		63,000		75,000
Canaveral NS	1,154,964	840,809	948,098	601,260	654,709	723,126	523,000	666,000	341,000	32,000	218,000	26,000	255,000	18,000	237,000
Cape Cod NS	4,745,467	4,891,743	4,606,912	853,717	933,991	780,369	383,000	489,000	561,000		183,000		195,000		206,000
Cape Hatteras NS	*	*	2,295,349	*	*	515,123	*	*	154,000		*		*		154,000
Wright Brothers NM	*	*	430,218	*	*	323,654	*	*	50,000		*		*		50,000
Cape Lookout NS	*	*	458,546	*	*	893	*	*			*		*		
Carlsbad Caverns NP	518,203	516,850	476,989	2,150,666	2,185,774	1,864,674	124,000	1,016,000	490,000		115,000		390,000		322,000
Castillo De San Marcos NM	553,139	627,669	657,256	1,267,530	1,307,701	1,378,841	291,000	583,000	937,000		131,000		230,000		262,000
Chaco Culture NHP	86,852	82,648	82,494	214,203	178,440	179,356	188,000	152,000	146,000		68,000		66,000		36,000
Chattahoochee River NRA	2,959,096	2,898,152	2,886,183	414,351	562,817	607,542	343,000	213,000	248,000		329,000		189,000		85,000
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	1,017,644	927,341	871,332	138,518	202,790	181,482	22,000	90,000	128,000		22,000		17,000		24,000
Chickasaw NRA	1,599,174	1,601,017	1,431,325	179,628	224,764	248,338	74,000	118,000	149,000		74,000		58,000		65,000
Chiricahua NM	72,123	103,179	104,487	139,652	138,599	133,870	62,000	104,000	175,000		62,000		69,000	11,000	73,000
Colonial NHP	3,145,839	3,117,516	3,147,672	760,232	712,763	725,783	375,000	339,000	624,000		168,000		197,000		157,000
Crater Lake Mgmt/Div of Adm	467,327	417,114	432,993	910,493	907,795	973,457	571,000	372,000	565,000		98,000		116,000		139,000
Lava Beds NM	*	*	121,884	*	*	74,533	*	*	41,000		*		*		41,000
Craters of the Moon NM	*	*	213,758	*	*	100,541	*	*	70,000		*		*		59,000
Cumberland Gap NHP	1,298,677	1,300,273	1,528,716	43,013	52,033	52,921	0	33,000	61,000		NA		21,000		6,000
Big South Fork NR & RA	*	*	877,478	*	*	177,516	*	*	99,000		*		*		99,000
Cumberland Island NS	45,468	43,898	44,466	194,277	193,850	206,743	66,000	108,000	68,000		66,000		60,000		68,000
Curecanti NRA	980,617	1,045,666	1,021,951	407,879	171,840	185,182	67,000	81,000	150,000		44,000		40,000	3,000	63,000
Black Canyon Gunnison NM	191,991	199,909	189,170	239,208	256,570	274,153	\$146,000	154,000	353,000		63,000	32,000	70,000	1,000	86,000

\* indicates that the unit was not in the Demo Program, NA indicates that data is not available

**Appendix 2.1**  
**National Park Service Fee Demo Program Data, FY98-00**

National Park Service Fee Demonstration Project	Number of Recreation Visits			Fee Demo Revenue			Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues			Cost of Collection					
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998		FY1999		FY2000	
										Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual
Cuyahoga Valley National Park	3,512,252	3,289,129	3,532,180	9,705	8,110	8,950	0	10,000			0		6,000		
Death Valley NP	1,167,342	1,203,793	1,164,950	1,699,493	1,839,274	1,679,286	368,000	745,000	1,137,000		328,000	50,000	487,000	46,000	423,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA	4,902,516	5,039,568	4,912,354	96,797	116,562	144,728	105,000	54,000	117,000		46,000		51,000		45,000
Denali NP & Pre	372,416	390,117	363,715	1,453,944	1,340,085	1,666,902	651,000	1,219,000	1,371,000		304,000		226,000		281,000
Devils Tower NM	399,394	395,970	385,868	595,814	518,884	662,926	257,000	289,000	206,000		121,000		253,000		118,000
Dinosaur NM	426,456	409,669	398,330	416,198	350,903	289,752	189,000	315,000	312,000		98,000		95,000		81,000
Everglades NP	1,113,305	1,091,340	975,122	1,533,349	1,520,915	1,361,352	483,000	1,113,000	860,000		239,000		706,000		595,000
Dry Tortugas NP	58,414	73,589	83,383	8,271	10,537	18,183	NA	NA	6,000		0		NA		6,000
Flagstaff Areas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*							
Sunset Crater NM	173,351	183,017	172,341	*	NA	0	*	NA					NA		
Walnut Canyon NM	115,341	122,508	114,803	*	NA	0	*	NA					NA		
Wupatki NM	209,280	244,675	248,028	447,077	437,412	405,591	164,000	240,000	347,000		164,000		227,000		218,000
Montezuma Castle	*	*	794,611	*	*	819,794	*	*	314,000						250,000
Tuzigoot NM	*	*	113,388	*	*	*	*	*	17,000						
Fort Clatsop Nmem	*	*	212,588	*	*	95,154	*	*	13,000						12,000
Fort McHenry NM & Hist Shrine	669,687	679,928	698,624	357,354	375,863	418,265	177,000	170,000	239,000		20,000		52,000		54,000
Hampton NHS	354,830	24,043	22,153	8,949	11,246	17,408	0	2,000	4,000		0		8,000		14,000
Fort Sumter NM	332,595	302,391	318,824	69,211	55,998	53,794	28,000	29,000	44,000		28,000		29,000		44,000
Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania NHS	445,110	479,235	489,093	162,228	186,237	186,984	69,000	173,000	148,000		NA		102,000		142,000
Gateway NRA	6,807,945	6,621,771	7,982,635	1,947,673	1,721,494	1,668,761	271,000	231,000	809,000		161,000		144,000		157,000
Glacier Bay NP & Pre	357,479	455,480	448,861	986,987	1,339,693	1,423,163	643,000	1,182,000	556,000		35,000		35,000		37,000
Glacier NP	1,831,482	1,683,995	1,730,255	2,639,609	2,553,315	2,404,893	1,531,000	2,193,000	1,922,000		523,000		695,000	82,000	656,000
Glen Canyon NRA	2,439,280	2,634,923	2,591,494	1,946,774	2,045,114	2,049,195	1,399,000	962,000	1,435,000	417,000	696,000	4,000	601,000	4,000	611,000
Golden Gate NRA	13,909,566	13,960,338	14,557,756	2,773,386	1,522,698	1,517,668	151,000	955,000	772,000		45,000		38,000		43,000
Muir Woods NM	1,003,199	882,693	880,713	1,370,926	1,419,005	1,393,162	446,000	441,000	273,000	1,000	210,000	29,000	176,000		120,000
John Muir NHS	*	47,966	33,904	*	38,472	11,762	*	37,000	2,000				24,000		7,000
Golden Spike NHS	45,704	*	45,028	40,915	*	36,644	37,000	*	35,000	8,000	16,000				15,000
Grand Canyon NP	4,532,686	4,546,009	4,446,046	21,188,592	22,993,202	22,605,005	4,557,000	13,232,000	10,051,000		1,875,000		1,775,000	90,000	1,692,000
Grand Teton NP	2,745,016	2,666,034	2,616,384	4,321,963	4,221,801	3,817,547	1,993,000	1,928,000	2,880,000	393,000	613,000	-19,000	656,000	430,000	629,000
Great Basin NP	*	*	81,764	*	*	207,290	*	*	55,000						55,000
Great Sand Dunes NM	276,674	286,418	257,088	430,357	436,962	392,456	84,000	296,000	615,000		71,000		87,000		84,000
Great Smoky Mountains NP	9,914,429	*	*	1,354,432	*	*	951,000	*			564,000				
Gulf Islands NS	4,570,273	4,628,663	4,586,663	1,167,972	1,212,479	1,234,283	811,000	844,000	1,102,000		500,000		558,000	28,000	540,000
Haleakala NP	1,327,745	1,894,276	1,925,133	2,201,052	2,184,162	2,379,979	599,000	768,000	704,000	236,000	289,000	9,000	282,000	-6,000	304,000
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	1,472,315	1,420,505	1,502,855	2,982,296	3,691,649	3,586,684	1,331,000	1,355,000	1,217,000		274,000		320,000		314,000
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau NHP	*	*	418,008	*	*	311,927	*	*	97,000						97,000
Hopewell Furnace NHS	91,756	74,092	71,628	35,753	35,710	36,763	0	0	33,000		0		4,000		48,000
Independence NHP	2,950,757	3,059,859	3,189,810	64,574	61,304	60,838	0	17,000	19,000		0	17,000	0		19,000
Isle Royale NP	22,373	23,582	21,278	259,514	241,965	235,553	228,000	216,000	200,000		48,000		51,000		59,000

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**Appendix 2.1**  
**National Park Service Fee Demo Program Data, FY98-00**

National Park Service Fee Demonstration Project	Number of Recreation Visits			Fee Demo Revenue			Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues			Cost of Collection					
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998		FY1999		FY2000	
										Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual
Jefferson Nat'l Expansion Mem	3,392,990	3,479,597	3,527,377	2,244,608	2,044,930	2,226,846	704,000	1,121,000	2,004,000		704,000		1,066,000		988,000
Joshua Tree NP	1,356,458	1,321,220	1,215,014	1,266,900	1,350,523	1,235,384	720,000	893,000	1,129,000		321,000		380,000		330,000
Katmai NP & Pre	71,194	47,655	51,399	138,151	127,965	99,019	125,000	137,000	56,000		125,000		121,000		31,000
Kenai Fjords NP	282,944	290,449	254,428	139,970	150,184	131,728	85,000	93,000	111,000		53,000		55,000		54,000
Lake Mead NRA	*	8,789,955	8,967,850	*	475,813	1,060,550	*	77,000	537,000				77,000	33,000	504,000
Lake Meredith NRA	1,624,743	1,777,234	1,668,038	116,407	100,886	113,158	61,000	54,000	81,000		26,000		38,000		37,000
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,533,842	1,404,139	1,417,468	332,722	330,693	330,948	95,000	270,000	285,000		46,000		54,000		85,000
Lassen Volcanic NP	326,998	352,466	376,547	693,655	758,807	721,288	123,000	305,000	945,000		123,000		153,000		229,000
Whiskeytown-Shasta- Trinity NRA	731,400	714,632	707,089	310,660	241,707	219,221	130,000	191,000	200,000	16,000	74,000		94,000		89,000
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	365,613	392,987	338,277	299,721	358,598	307,715	88,000	171,000	150,000		59,000		99,000		100,000
Mammoth Cave NP	2,100,802	1,692,278	1,756,063	2,502,325	2,405,078	2,102,915	1,067,000	1,700,000	1,080,000		957,000	-7,000	1,393,000		602,000
Mesa Verde NP	600,391	635,545	455,190	1,212,287	1,202,230	818,482	475,000	761,000	1,221,000		136,000		157,000		135,000
Minute Man NHP	907,406	866,926	995,564	850	16,765	18,004	0	0	14,000		NA		16,000		14,000
Morristown NHP	519,382	616,170	506,210	91,677	113,905	113,599	6,000	20,000	142,000		6,000		19,000		79,000
National Capital Parks - East								143,000					123,000		
Greenbelt Park	267,846	253,162	169,397	55,616	49,235	65,153	7,000	---	49,000		NA		NA		49,000
Frederick Douglas NHS	31,934	35,505	33,666	31,237	85,826	-51,571	21,000	---	16,000		NA		NA		6,000
Fort Washington Park	268,523	150,092	258,438	43,616	77,787	63,808	25,000	---	41,000		NA		NA		41,000
Rock Creek Park	1,997,039	1,996,901	2,044,073	28,647	35,899	37,066	\$5,000	16,000	11,000		\$5,000		16,000		11,000
National Capital Parks Antietam NB	268,957	270,637	291,433	149,234	138,008	148,894	\$78,000	119,000	91,000		78,000		119,000		91,000
Catoctin Mountain Park	*	*	527,404	*	*	46,285	*	*	22,000						22,000
Manassas NBP	977,943	821,620	685,940	144,078	122,046	150,861	0	172,000	76,000		NA		50,000		65,000
Prince William Forest Park	160,438	144,514	182,001	88,902	95,922	91,861	0	60,000	104,000		NA	7,000	46,000		37,000
C&O Canal NHP	981,775	706,135	2,116,916	349,984	339,872	298,068	0	162,000	214,000		NA		162,000		175,000
George Washington Mem Pkwy	6,553,562	6,694,668	7,501,474	311,670	364,533	404,027	0	77,000	129,000		NA		77,000		70,000
Harpers Ferry NHP	354,830	335,537	323,010	331,803	313,567	308,680	0	149,000	314,000		NA		127,000		166,000
North Cascades NP	*	*	25,715	*	*	118,074	*	*	14,000						14,000
Olympic NP	3,628,491	3,316,430	3,292,300	2,014,429	1,788,104	1,787,312	1,079,000	1,517,000	1,483,000		373,000		414,000	65,000	427,000
Mount Rainier NP	1,339,388	1,362,796	1,339,071	2,352,352	2,169,640	2,319,977	801,000	1,060,000	1,647,000		507,000		528,000		592,000
Fort Vancouver NHS	*	*	375,717	*	*	21,634	*	*	20,000						20,000
Whitman Mission NHS	*	*	67,040	*	*	26,484	*	*	10,000						10,000
Padre Island NS	687,681	654,521	722,615	607,515	716,281	619,514	183,000	447,000	479,000		182,000		187,000		184,000
Perry's Victory & IPM	185,996	179,558	164,101	259,274	248,335	211,014	39,000	184,000	57,000		39,000		39,000		42,000
Petersburg NB	167,753	144,819	174,299	123,106	107,795	85,500	80,000	81,000	65,000		21,000		81,000		44,000
Petrified Forest NP	811,160	673,973	612,017	1,024,831	1,030,213	932,330	495,000	414,000	542,000		281,000		308,000		366,000
Pictured Rocks NL	440,117	570,629	425,035	83,175	84,693	87,566	42,000	56,000	78,000		15,000		28,000		26,000

\* indicates that the unit was not in the Demo Program, NA indicates that data is not available

**Appendix 2.1**  
**National Park Service Fee Demo Program Data, FY98-00**

National Park Service Fee Demonstration Project	Number of Recreation Visits			Fee Demo Revenue			Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues			Cost of Collection					
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998		FY1999		FY2000	
										Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual
Pinnacles NM	81,170	163,064	162,346	75,810	115,862	111,353	20,000	63,000	145,000		20,000		54,000		77,000
Point Reyes NS	2,459,074	2,274,718	2,258,392	103,092	115,698	134,743	61,000	118,000	120,000	18,000	43,000	54,000	53,000	-72,000	73,000
Rocky Mountain NP	3,016,511	3,169,582	3,180,489	4,581,189	4,716,694	4,623,951	2,186,000	3,132,000	3,142,000	64,000	750,000	3,000	781,000		688,000
Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Headquarters	*	*	*	*	*	*	10,000	271,000		10,000		9,000	151,000		
Home of FDR NHS	165,947	136,080	131,150	470,419	445,749	313,412	NA	NA	82,000		NA		NA	15,000	48,000
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	378,608	313,929	407,463	368,642	371,803	299,036	NA	NA	125,000		NA		NA		92,000
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	87,076	66,823	77,030	42,585	59,594	132,981	NA	NA	32,000		NA		NA		27,000
Sagamore Hill NHS	95,268	67,895	55,472	124,317	76,307	123,100	26,000	88,000	75,000		9,000		32,000		50,000
Saguaro NP	*	*	815,984	*	*	125,803	*	*	104,000						91,000
Saint-Gaudens NHS	36,104	28,896	36,403	48,693	50,796	50,246	24,000	36,000	61,000		10,000		25,000		30,000
San Juan NHS	990,918	899,297	1,006,613	625,979	865,061	1,031,024	187,000	452,000	712,000		136,000		204,000		259,000
Scotts Bluff NM	142,193	139,954	121,575	74,631	64,541	60,203	52,000	64,000	71,000		52,000		64,000		55,000
Agate Fossil Beds NM	17,558	17,878	18,161	10,169	11,705	7,797	0	13,000	9,000		NA		13,000		9,000
Sequoia NP & Kings Canyon NP	1,422,268	1,438,802	1,367,522	2,274,009	2,805,151	2,642,881	812,000	1,362,000	2,052,000		645,000		674,000		609,000
Devils Postpile NM	*	*	147,983	*	*	19,968	*	*	3,000						3,000
Shenandoah NP	1,442,760	1,357,530	1,423,266	3,331,892	3,588,687	3,554,578	1,308,000	1,535,000	2,126,000	62,000	856,000	28,000	922,000	70,000	954,000
Sitka NHP	163,718	197,137	192,943	22,142	20,591	19,419	29,000	17,000	9,000		17,000		17,000		4,000
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	657,245	693,836	694,478	4,290	0	2,533	7,000	0	1,000		7,000		0		1,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	1,198,885	1,367,613	1,364,834	1,045,237	1,013,816	1,038,662	621,000	586,000	482,000		278,000		331,000		328,000

\* indicates that the unit was not in the Demo Program, NA indicates that data is not available

**Appendix 2.1**  
**National Park Service Fee Demo Program Data, FY98-00**

National Park Service Fee Demonstration Project	Number of Recreation Visits			Fee Demo Revenue			Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues			Cost of Collection					
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998		FY1999		FY2000	
										Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual
Southeast Utah Group															
Arches NP	834,209	867,140	793,969	1,396,614	1,423,690	1,268,056	921,000	1,062,000	893,000		227,000		247,000		263,000
Canyonlands NP	435,741	445,835	405,762	407,084	429,040	397,285	555,000	630,000	323,000		266,000		317,000		202,000
Natural Bridges NM	127,748	129,249	114,153	111,458	117,236	97,896	NA	NA	85,000		NA		NA		48,000
Hovenweep NM	23,010	43,613	44,452	24,092	35,396	31,794	1,000	1,000	18,000		1,000		1,000		18,000
Theodore Roosevelt NP	449,227	430,897	435,082	345,822	328,886	330,414	258,000	306,000	275,000		54,000		77,000		99,000
Timpanogos Cave NM	112,015	122,831	116,835	372,695	370,093	380,567	203,000	399,000	316,000		90,000		110,000		111,000
Virgin Islands NP	574,906	438,692	632,704	113,560	718,385	771,460	203,000	346,000	465,000		86,000		213,000		262,000
White Sands National Park and Preserve	591,360	562,176	518,109	578,702	612,099	569,036	94,000	406,000	231,000		94,000		81,000		71,000
Women's Rights NHP	71,831	36,769	28,027	35,969	25,896	24,659	15,000	10,000	26,000		0		10,000		14,000
Yellowstone NP	3,090,655	3,131,837	2,839,025	6,798,399	6,456,287	5,849,680	2,602,000	3,834,000	3,883,000		1,476,000		1,598,000		1,620,000
Yosemite NP	3,691,310	3,490,181	3,383,074	14,163,897	14,372,987	13,996,673	1,833,000	2,155,000	2,770,000		1,824,000		1,996,000	23,000	1,585,000
Zion NP	2,355,893	2,442,729	2,470,991	3,977,081	4,037,801	3,516,003	1,462,000	3,841,000	2,916,000	6,000	601,000	53,000	715,000	377,000	827,000
Golden Eagle Passport				9,954,794	10,533,961	3,477,673									
Subtotal	156,324,458	153,479,115	164,388,597	138,547,851	#####	133,625,771	42,629,000	69,388,000	77,627,000	1,265,000	21,874,000	318,000	26,024,000	1,225,000	26,131,000
"20 Percent Funds - Demo Parks							1,153,000	4,319,000	4,073,000		81,000	2,501,000		238,000	-25,000
"20 Percent Funds - Non Demo Parks							4,364,000	6,740,000	9,373,000			10,000	271,000		118,000
Golden Eagle Funds- Non-Demo Parks								486,000	462,000						
Total	156,324,458	153,479,115	164,388,597	138,547,851	#####	133,625,771	48,190,000	80,933,000	91,535,000	1,265,000	21,960,000	2,829,000	26,295,000	1,463,000	26,224,000

**Appendix 2.2**  
**Bureau of Land Management Fee Demo Program Data, FY98-00**

Bureau of Land Managment Fee Demonstration Project	ST	Number of Recreation Visits			Fee Demo Revenue			Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues			Cost of Collections					
		FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998		FY1999		FY2000	
											Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual
Dalton Highway/Marion Creek	AK-01	2,147	1,600	10,000	4,157	4,155	15,000	1,800	13,700	93,256		1,800	0	3,200	0	4,600
Campbell Creek Science Center	AK-02	NA	54,820	54,303	NA	93,599	162,256		36,109	77,170			0	10,600	0	15,884
White Mountains Nat. Rec. Area	AK-03	NA	27,265	58,866	NA	18,381	25,185		515	3,754			0	5,000	0	5,000
Taylor Hwy./Top of World	AK-04	NA	4,898	4,988	NA	11,194	11,831		25,000	11,546			0	5,000	200	2,100
Glennallen Field Office	AK-05	NA	280,148	246,318	NA	29,203	28,250		4,211	1,545			0	42,650	0	23,136
Paria Canyon-Coyote Buttes	AZ-01	12,061	10,275	12,622	65,014	85,420	104,395	64,631	37,681	38,310	3,675	17,943	5,012	116,232	5,590	21,200
Hot Well Dunes Rec. Area	AZ-02	16,000	16,000	15,600	NA	7,840	7,245	3,950	8,293	5,083		4,500	0	4,500	1,100	3,500
Aravaipa Canyon SRMA	AZ-04	NA	10,211	13,048	NA	19,716	33,280		2,849	24,092			0	17,012	3,120	15,417
Gila Box Riparian NCA	AZ-05	NA	1,450	700	NA	539	1,031		15	302			0	200	100	300
Kingman Recreation Areas	AZ-06	NA	4,480	3,640	NA	19,860	18,660		17,450	3,000			0	710	0	4,110
Lake Havasu Rec. Areas	AZ-07	2,655,894	2,924,669	3,116,042	332,833	213,119	313,022	598,340	251,530	229,572	1,800	57,000	600	20,270	2,100	6,350
Virgin River Basin	AZ-08	152,000	111,743	91,248	26,300	41,864	61,010	54,000	37,109	29,544	18,000	9,600	11,153	10,500	2,160	11,204
Painted Rock Petroglyph Site and Campground	AZ-09	NA	10,400	6,500	NA	4,948	20,857		0	3,000			0	3,654	0	39,290
Yuma Recreation Sites	AZ-11	NA	287,203	1,004,928	NA	88,504	592,245		7,796	585,000			20,000	116,806	0	210,000
King Range NCA	CA	131,893	35,100	NA	7,944	8,020	NA	7,944	4,820				500	2,500		
Merced	CA	NA	60,796	NA	NA	49,257	NA		31,427				1,391	4,331		
Folsom F.O.	CA-01	44,976	NA	647,036	43,982	NA	50,189			40,953					378	14,950
California Desert - Barstow (CF03)	CA-03	4,385,790	542,448	592,960	37,409	26,713	49,402		38,000	25,896	10,000	18,000	16,691	2,503	0	0
California Desert - El Centro (CF03)	CA-03	NA	1,515,200	1,816,161	NA	215,789	663,497		160,400	351,200			2,500	157,900	3,000	205,608
California Desert - Needles (CF03)	CA-03	NA	55,136	62,371	NA	921	2,561		1,000	1,345			0	0	0	0
California Desert - Palm Springs (CF03)	CA-03	NA	24,699	1,271,268	NA	26,547	26,792		21,250	17,623			6,250	15,000	0	3,400
California Desert - Ridgecrest (CF03)	CA-03	NA	4,160	547,072	NA	11,856	20,676		0	22,345			800	750	0	2,000
Arcata	CA-04	NA	NA	378,847	NA	NA	10,898			2,850					500	9,000
Redding Field Office	CA-05	NA	430,000	445,756	NA	20,321	21,759		20,321	15,223			3,600	19,430	4,500	20,330
Hollister Field Office	CA-06	86,666	94,874	136,644	101	9,138	21,603		438	13,327			0	4,500	0	2,750
Ukiah Field Office	CA-08	NA	279,432	307,461	NA	7,614	7,360		0	14,974			0	0	0	2,000
Bakersfield Field Office	CA-09	NA	233,483	246,019	NA	5,740	1,066		4,126	4,160			0	0	0	0
Bishop Field Office	CA-10	NA	NA	1,663,688	NA	NA	12,648		0	4,416			0	0	0	3,796
Eagle Lake Field Office	CA-11	NA	187,362	198,456	NA	4,672	6,842		2,672	4,849			2,672	4,145	0	0
Colorado River Semi-Developed Sites	CO	38,879	NA	NA	40,479	NA	NA	296				8,300				
Gunnison Gorge WSA	CO-01	7,468	8,156	8,507	16,382	21,775	23,940		10,450	21,000	4,000	6,000	5,700	2,000	4,100	2,125
Anasazi Heritage Center	CO-02	32,004	31,165	33,228	35,090	30,102	33,380	25,987	44,156	28,230		8,000	0	8,000	0	8,300
Upper Colorado River	CO-07	42,000	45,000	49,000	45,367	100,100	103,100		54,764	95,245		5,500	4,000	5,450	275	6,340
South Fork Snake River Corridor	ID-01	331,538	320,000	340,642	27,961	30,621	36,401	9,718	22,000	28,800		65,598	0	6,333	0	7,330
Milner Historic/Recreation Ares	ID-02	67,800	63,000	73,500	4,593	4,045	5,167	4,891	2,257	5,167		2,100	1,054	2,500	500	1,000
Lud Drexler Park	ID-03	55,600	57,750	67,100	4,150	4,731	4,206	2,842	2,189	2,064		1,300	668	1,600	0	2,200
Kelly Island	ID-04	4,048	5,680	3,966	2,208	4,392	4,346		1,000	200		686	0	500	0	454
Pocatello/Malad	ID-05	4,100	4,600	4,500	2,142	2,431	2,815		1,151	2,640	56	525	60	550	60	525
Payette River Complex	ID-06	137,000	45,066	53,400	16,549	41,706	54,208		22,441	44,300			0	7,309	0	6,000
Steck Recreation Site	ID-07	6,100	3,270	4,740		4,148	9,383		2,519	0			0	2,519	0	4,384
Upper Salmon River	ID-08	113,586	87,600	69,140	10,527	9,323	8,195	4,343	4,990	6,479		1,691	0	2,150	2,200	8,700
Mackay Reservoir	ID-09	45,000	39,100	19,924	5,453	7,005	5,234		3,400	6,290		845	0	1,500	1,500	4,800

**Appendix 2.2**  
**Bureau of Land Management Fee Demo Program Data, FY98-00**

Bureau of Land Managment Fee Demonstration Project	ST	Number of Recreation Visits			Fee Demo Revenue			Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues			Cost of Collections					
		FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998		FY1999		FY2000	
											Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual
Lower Salmon	ID-10	464,100	429,000	421,000	68,113	67,360	92,600	84,500	49,000	43,700			0	6,700	300	9,600
Huckleberry	ID-11	4,200	4,030	4,300	15,230	19,806	18,878		9,812	9,200	5,050	0	5,000	0	4,000	
South Fork Snake River Permits	ID-14	3,000	3,282	2,695	17,534	28,106	14,752		15,000	27,400	3,398	0	5,000	0	3,160	
Kipp Rec. Area/Missouri River	MT-01	34,250	62,580	8,610	6,377	12,507	11,898	8,400	5,858	10,218	1,200	7,200	2,100	8,948	0	2,520
Holter Lake Rec. Area	MT-02	126,000	130,000	140,000	72,340	69,640	72,300	66,000	35,000	65,500	11,000	21,000	15,000	20,000	4,000	16,000
Pompeys Pillar NHL	MT-03	57,600	40,200	39,550	13,504	13,511	14,867	7,750	10,370	39,960	500	7,250	700	7,000	300	7,350
Dillon Field Office	MT-05	NA	NA	239,500	NA	NA	27,035			18,700				55,000	85,000	
Mescalero Sands OHV	NM-01	15,000	15,000	18,745		2,423	3,781		0	400			0	0	0	400
Tent Rocks Nature Trail	NM-03	8,600	17,200	14,600	12,165	20,035	22,938	288	6,000	358,000	15,000	17,433	1,000	6,000	21,000	36,000
Rio Grande Gorge	NM-04	341,120	284,776	267,218	102,177	107,075	89,980		44,974	47,179	12,800	0	14,700	6,000	19,000	
Datil Well Campground	NM-05	1,245	2,747	3,200	4,776	5,376	4,598	4,775	5,375	50,000	500	2,000	100	4,600	500	1,200
Santa Cruz Lake Rec. Area	NM-06	100,236	105,552	73,586	21,015	24,430	24,426		9,913	26,581		20,800	0	21,300	500	8,700
Dripping Springs Natural Area	NM-07	45,169	30,175	13,800	17,463	15,839	15,839		50,000	12,000		3,800	0	2,500	0	2,500
Aguirre Spring Campground	NM-08	73,730	180,436	192,495	29,705	29,538	29,538		5,000	14,000		4,000	0	2,500	0	2,500
Valley of Fires Rec. Area	NM-09	118,533	134,122	119,867	26,025	28,106	29,407		20,641	26,263		2,448	0	4,992	0	6,670
Three Rivers Petroglyph Site	NM-10	23,014	28,195	12,200	12,160	10,774	10,774		20,000	8,000		2,000	0	1,250	0	1,250
Rio Chama WSR Corridor	NM-11	7,007	8,474	4,900	18,888	16,910	29,714		11,859	4,897		4,800	0	4,700	500	5,800
North Wildhorse	NV	906	1,254	NA	3,875	3,542	NA	1,905	1,852			1,741	0	960		
Wilson Reservoir	NV	3,381	3,110	NA	4,412	3,106	NA	1,835	2,416			1,522	0	900		
Red Rock Canyon	NV-01	1,113,267	1,137,917	1,100,253	901,575	956,496	1,107,026	807,676	1,202,728	1,024,632	73,400	155,000	17,916	264,760	71,412	158,600
North Elko	NV-02	NA	NA	12,693	NA	NA	6,639			10,342				190	10,342	
South Elko	NV-03	NA	NA	13,000	NA	NA	0			645				0	645	
Indian Creek	NV-04	37,000	27,320	26,275	20,687	20,848	21,209		3,548	17,000	500	1,800	0	153	800	1,300
Walker Lake	NV-05	NA	40,599	38,060	NA	8,093	7,733		1,267	8,315			243	1,025	140	1,200
Black Rock	NV-06	NA	48,834	141,000	NA	6,143	497,808		3,310	257,823			0	1,064	0	1,599
Rhyolite	NV-07	NA	69,676	62,309	NA	NA	0		0	0			0	0	0	23,180
Las Vegas SMAs	NV-08	NA	NA	30,000	NA	NA	18,827			1,730				0	1,711	
Row River SRMA	OR	4,100	1,391	NA	2,450	2,782	NA		1,500			1,140	0	625		
Shotgun Park SRMA	OR	91,285	62,213	NA	10,230	17,430	NA		6,675			2,190	0	6,675		
Siuslaw River SRMA	OR	5,391	5,113	NA	17,639	19,736	NA	1,207	11,408			1,900	0	2,656		
Yaquina Head ONA	OR-01	471,984	284,994	295,000	130,519	247,581	259,808	64,289	151,630	203,833	5,135	49,854	3,365	80,717	0	87,249
Nat. Historic Oregon Trail IC	OR-02	101,372	88,399	76,765	165,713	158,207	145,269	112,000	147,000	137,203		38,400	0	42,892	0	47,759
Lower Deschutes River	OR-03	318,000	312,000	315,000	326,088	305,000	297,737	219,000	553,773	381,000	20,000	69,000	8,000	72,000	6,000	85,000
Yakama River Canyon	OR-04	41,000	90,000	90,000	9,743	9,225	8,988	9,882	11,100	0	100	11,000	100	8,000	500	8,000
Eugene District Rec. Areas	OR-05	795,800	124,750	46,638	419	1,280	44,523		0	29,018		94	0	0	0	10,126
Rogue River Nat. W&SR	OR-06	105,470	104,762	13,952	257,304	184,149	168,470	97,428	122,822	179,705		54,393	0	56,307	0	54,752
Steens Mountains Complex	OR-07	37,308	39,698	45,585	31,204	32,126	36,402	6,880	33,174	14,500	300	14,600	200	11,000	1,000	13,500
Chickahominy	OR-08	39,400	33,861	51,554	9,058	12,001	13,000	1,040	11,343	2,500	500	1,500	100	2,000	500	2,000
John Day River	OR-09	40,000	58,000	82,000	10,745	15,659	8,856	6,000	14,610	4,461		5,000	0	5,000	0	1,423
Salem District Rec. Areas	OR-10	147,000	162,000	169,000	105,232	137,545	160,000	5,327	89,150	65,250		51,000	10,500	60,000	0	65,000
Umpqua Field Office	OR-11	103,000	87,000	95,940	76,066	106,791	97,347		49,081	69,967		30,000	0	32,000	0	40,000
Myrtlewood Field Office	OR-12	5,300	3,719	3,695	7,984	9,030	9,543	2,800	1,183	7,410		2,600	0	1,000	0	4,000
Roseburg District Rec. Areas	OR-13	360,100	370,900	378,700	52,860	53,901	54,973	4,265	31,628	48,800	800	10,300	1,000	10,500	250	11,250
Klamath River	OR-14	NA	6,000	6,000	NA	12,904	16,403		1,430	6,205			1,000	1,000	2,500	500

**Appendix 2.2**  
**Bureau of Land Management Fee Demo Program Data, FY98-00**

Bureau of Land Managment Fee Demonstration Project	ST	Number of Recreation Visits			Fee Demo Revenue			Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues			Cost of Collections					
		FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998		FY1999		FY2000	
											Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual
Klamath Falls Resource Area	OR-15	19,000	10,500	6,000	25,634	11,539	7,446	4,000	16,760	10,058		5,215	2,200	1,500	4,400	200
Medford District	OR-16	7,611	5,455	4,701	28,851	30,038	40,984	1,059	16,806	38,719		3,500	0	14,481	0	243
Moab F.O. Campgrounds	UT-01	NA	107,857	124,781	NA	159,002	178,196		119,466	210,499			0	16,000	0	18,000
Moab F.O. Colorado River	UT-02	13,300	57,439	52,167	72,082	170,609	213,752	210	132,371	153,578		9,000	0	20,000	0	21,000
Price F.O. Green River	UT-03	5,932	6,195	7,360	76,441	85,032	178,416		121,000	122,000		4,480	0	12,000	0	12,000
San Juan River	UT-04	NA	11,884	11,522	NA	144,549	141,101		103,405	68,799			9,250	2,625	9,444	1,813
Cedar Mesa	UT-05	NA	36,018	38,376	NA	67,647	58,285		85,980	32,375			12,800	6,650	14,049	5,162
Indian Creek	UT-06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry	UT-07	5,393	4,495	5,288	7,463	7,204	6,898	7,463	121,000	7,000			0	12,000	0	2,000
Vernal F.O. Green River	UT-16	46,000	50,000	52,000	41,181	39,610	40,347		39,610	36,947		4,000	0	6,000	0	5,000
Little Sahara OHV Rec. Area	UT-17	172,045	179,356	230,837	197,489	231,364	280,967	6,335	377,271	308,196	25,000	115,000	2,400	294,021	13,299	13,500
Fillmore Recreation Sites	UT-18	3,840	82,155	55,500	3,536	12,788	8,496	18,985	986	45,800			0	2,000	5,837	
Henry Mtn./Sevier River Rec. Sites	UT-19	302,907	305,164	337,357	111,981	89,925	77,408		23,438	73,894		16,163	0	7,016	0	17,565
Ponderosa Grove Campground	UT-20	1,200	1,428	2,589	1,317	1,865	3,022	184,038	900	251		536	150	1,579	150	2,811
Grand Staircase Nat'l. Mon.	UT-22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Vernal F.O. O&G Permits	UT-23	NA	NA	6,550	NA	NA	64,000			35,000					0	5,500
Worland Field Office	WY-01	NA	NA	96	NA	NA	400			375					0	375
Rawlins Field Office	WY-03	NA	13,500	13,500	NA	4,101	4,361		0	16,000			1,415	500	125	770
Kemmerer Field Office	WY-04	NA	1,349	1,142	NA	1,882	2,366		0	400			0	270	75	280
Lander Field Office	WY-05	NA	NA	11,283	NA	NA	22,642			5,585					0	4,150
Casper Field Office	WY-06	NA	2,418	3,795	NA	1,728	7,255		0	1,880			44,586	10,500	580	1,300
Pinedale Field Office	WY-07	NA	1,156	5,600	NA	5,293	3,812		0	3,666			140	3,390	0	3,666
Cody Field Office	WY-08	NA	10,000	5,000	NA	NA	2,670		0	185			0	0	0	2,000
Newcastle Field Office	WY-09	NA	NA	19,700	NA	NA	1,436			0					0	0
Rock Springs Field Office	WY-10	NA	NA	86	NA	NA	1,030			0					0	5,000
Buffalo Field Office	WY-11	NA	NA	940	NA	NA	13,700			7,500					0	2,000
Total		14,197,000	13,448,000	19,346,044	3,528,000	5,152,000	7,432,811	2,223,000	4,812,250	6,275,794	253,000	1,027,000	219,000	1,796,000	246,897	1,649,041



**Appendix 2.3**  
**USDA Forest Service Fee Program Data, FY98-00**

USDA Forest Service Fee Demonstration Project	Number of Recreation Visits			Fee Demo Revenue			Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues			Cost of Collection					
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998		FY1999		FY2000	
										Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual
REGION 1															
Lake Como Rec Complex	68,000	58,200	55,000	46,500	34,700	23,500	30,500	56,100	19,700	0	6,900	2,800	6,900	2,500	4,000
Lewis & Clark Visitor Center	74,100	88,900	73,800	150,600	213,200	209,500	0	203,200	144,200	21,100	18,000	0	51,400	0	51,000
Quake Lake Visitor Center	37,800	38,900	23,300	21,000	18,700	15,200	9,200	57,000	6,200	300	2,000	0	4,000	0	3,500
R1 Campgrounds	541,200	862,000	256,200	212,600	463,100	467,500	72,300	372,100	268,700	5,000	28,900	5,800	83,800	0	122,100
R1 Outfitter & Guide	224,800	231,400	217,000	405,900	732,200	747,900	49,000	500,200	436,400	0	22,700	0	107,900	0	105,600
Recreation Lodging, Flathead	2,700	2,700	2,900	32,000	34,800	34,700	28,300	34,500	36,500	0	1,300	0	11,500	0	7,500
Rendezvous Ski Trails	42,000	45,000	63,000	2,000	6,900	30,800	200	5,200	23,900	500	1,200	0	1,200	0	4,600
REGION 1 TOTAL	990,600	1,327,100	691,200	870,600	1,503,600	1,529,100	189,500	1,228,300	935,600	26,900	81,000	8,600	266,700	2,500	298,300
REGION 2															
Canyon Creek			72,600			4,800			0					1,700	2,400
Cataract Lake	15,200	15,000	14,000	20,200	21,600	12,800	15,600	22,000	20,700	0	4,900	0	6,600	2,500	2,500
Fish Creek		50,000	69,700		22,100	55,000		30,000	50,400			0	3,000	0	7,000
Maroon Valley			190,000			111,200			70,600					4,300	17,000
Mt Evans	210,000	149,400	124,500	200,000	204,400	326,300	140,000	183,800	219,100	15,800	37,800	1,000	50,700	0	66,500
R2 Interpretive Umbrella	135,200	73,600	70,600	173,600	146,700	154,900	132,500	128,200	204,200	500	33,800	1,000	45,400	3,700	54,300
Vail Winter Rec Pass	23,800	25,600	30,300	38,000	45,300	63,300	17,000	45,500	43,800	600	3,000	0	4,300	0	6,500
REGION 2 TOTAL	384,200	313,600	571,700	431,800	440,100	728,300	305,100	409,500	608,800	16,900	79,500	2,000	110,000	12,200	156,200
REGION 3															
Mt Lemmon/Santa Catalina	1,500,000	1,468,000	1,996,500	607,200	469,200	641,700	454,700	734,100	209,700	0	151,000	0	105,200	10,200	137,600
R3 Developed Rec	262,600	340,300	345,800	330,500	507,200	485,300	196,100	498,100	309,300	0	40,200	0	111,600	15,000	117,500
R3 Small Campgrounds	125,100	325,800	296,800	140,100	308,300	297,300	55,300	298,500	173,300	0	33,800	0	56,900	0	76,000
Red Rock Pass Program			2,564,600			16,400			2,400					0	400
Salt & Verde Rivers Rec Complex	15,600,000	15,589,000	15,250,000	1,960,000	2,079,900	2,109,300	2,174,900	2,097,800	1,866,100	10,000	369,000	98,000	349,700	4,000	445,000
Sandia Byway	2,300,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	226,900	204,700	228,600	230,600	243,300	184,100	3,100	72,600	0	102,000	0	100,000
Superstition Trailheads	56,000	57,000	60,000	52,300	71,100	105,600	40,700	111,800	22,700	0	5,000	0	5,400	0	18,500
Verde Valley Heritage Sites	21,900	38,700	35,400	89,800	119,400	128,800	85,500	107,400	110,300	0	26,500	0	13,800	0	19,300
REGION 3 TOTAL	19,865,600	19,418,800	22,149,100	3,406,800	3,759,800	4,013,000	3,237,800	4,091,000	2,877,900	13,100	698,100	98,000	744,600	29,200	914,300
REGION 4															
American Fork Canyon	1,464,800	1,277,600	1,218,500	418,300	427,000	394,800	299,800	401,900	403,000	36,700	176,800	0	85,700	0	72,000
Fishlake Campgrounds	12,100	12,000	12,100	15,500	15,300	15,500	14,300	100	0	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	1,700
Flaming Gorge Nat'l Rec Area	974,300	974,300	974,300	203,000	147,000	132,700	235,100	284,100	104,000	0	24,500	0	27,100	0	34,000
Manti Area		3,000	10,000		2,000	5,800		0	1,500			0	1,000	0	1,500
Mid Fork/Salmon Wild & Scenic		17,300	14,400		567,100	537,000		67,600	441,900			0	68,300	0	73,000
Mirror Lake Area	636,700	643,900	669,700	257,700	272,300	294,700	211,700	271,100	267,900	0	56,200	0	62,300	0	59,600
Payette River Rec Complex	42,800	45,100	53,400	33,100	41,700	54,200	9,300	22,500	44,300	4,900	3,200	0	10,400	0	5,000
Sawtooth Nat'l Forest	1,475,000	144,000	1,500,000	116,200	89,300	58,700	72,700	38,900	58,900	0	70,500	0	50,100	0	18,500

**Appendix 2.3**  
**USDA Forest Service Fee Program Data, FY98-00**

USDA Forest Service Fee Demonstration Project	Number of Recreation Visits			Fee Demo Revenue			Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues			Cost of Collection					
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998		FY1999		FY2000	
										Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual
South Fork Snake River	331,500	320,000	341,000	28,000	30,500	36,400	23,700	28,500	28,400	0	6,600	0	6,300	0	7,300
REGION 4 TOTAL	4,937,200	3,437,200	4,793,400	1,071,800	1,592,200	1,529,800	866,600	1,114,700	1,349,900	43,200	337,800	0	312,800	0	272,600
REGION 5															
Desolation/Carson Pass	173,400	139,000	153,900	122,800	150,700	126,200	103,200	87,000	113,600	0	33,700	0	17,500	0	18,200
Enterprise Forest	20,891,100	20,891,100	20,891,100	2,524,000	2,943,000	2,872,000	1,886,400	2,147,300	2,707,600	0	490,400	0	540,800	0	573,700
Hume Lake/Kern River	1,188,700	1,213,600	1,220,900	161,800	179,700	226,900	43,800	78,500	106,090	0	0	0	21,300	0	27,190
Mono Basin Nat'l Scenic Area	91,300	236,000	324,600	95,000	85,000	453,200	72,100	66,600	482,600	0	28,200	0	30,100	0	173,000
R5 Campgrounds	146,600	464,000	502,700	108,400	198,600	341,500	36,400	112,800	117,200	4,000	32,400	0	43,800	0	41,950
Schulman Grove	32,700	39,700	37,900	8,500	12,400	18,700	9,800	14,000	14,200	0	1,800	0	1,200	0	1,000
Shasta-Trinity Nat'l Forest	17,200	18,300	3,518,200	305,300	862,700	1,084,600	144,800	337,500	697,700	2,600	34,900	0	73,600	0	75,100
REGION 5 TOTAL	22,541,000	23,001,700	26,649,300	3,325,800	4,432,100	5,123,100	2,296,500	2,843,700	4,238,990	6,600	621,400	0	728,300	0	910,140
REGION 6															
Cougar Rec Area	12,800	21,100	22,500	28,000	45,800	40,900	0	37,900	51,800	0	52,500	0	34,500	0	38,000
Heather Meadows Rec Complex	156,500	112,300	5,900	143,400	75,100	47,800	97,800	77,600	40,000	0	29,400	700	18,500	0	12,500
Mt St Helens Nat'l Vol Monument	3,201,500	2,941,500	2,059,000	2,280,700	1,084,500	1,440,800	2,769,600	2,001,200	1,063,600	0	129,500	0	308,400	0	242,600
Multnomah Falls	1,500	1,800,000	1,800,000	87,300	215,900	227,000	24,400	37,300	128,331	0	800	0	500	0	1,755
Newberry Nat'l Vol Monument	51,200	87,600	3,100	68,200	137,500	12,900	47,400	122,700	24,000	0	12,900	0	20,900	4,300	5,000
North Umpqua Basin	168,300	162,700	0	280,800	271,400	0	216,500	213,900	0	0	32,500	0	31,700	0	0
Northwest Forest Pass			6,731,300			2,115,300			930,500					26,000	203,000
Okanogan Nat'l Forest	170,200	120,800	80,000	70,000	73,000	3,000	81,000	56,600	80,000	0	11,700	0	6,200	0	0
R6 Campgrounds	55,400	214,800	886,900	27,000	251,400	976,100	3,000	112,200	672,700	0	11,100	0	76,800	6,700	154,300
Rogue Wild & Scenic River	13,600	13,600	14,000	99,800	116,400	94,900	0	119,000	100,790	0	13,000	0	16,000	0	10,390
Siuslaw Nat'l Forest	1,550,000	2,006,500	601,800	891,000	1,066,500	342,500	734,600	961,700	342,300	22,500	108,200	18,000	196,200	3,500	49,000
Trail Park Pass	3,119,800	2,408,700	1,731,900	1,066,700	1,219,000	339,700	758,100	1,142,100	482,500	7,200	213,500	1,000	188,900	3,400	35,600
Wenatchee Nat'l Forest	250,000	275,000	275,000	156,800	214,500	264,900	116,100	205,100	191,000	0	15,700	1,000	21,900	2,000	22,700
REGION 6 TOTAL	8,750,800	10,164,600	14,211,400	5,199,700	4,771,000	5,905,800	4,848,500	5,087,300	4,107,521	29,700	630,800	20,700	920,500	45,900	774,845
REGION 8															
Alabama Nat'l Forests	1,146,200	1,203,500	1,200,000	199,000	227,500	160,500	159,300	194,500	128,600	0	27,400	0	38,600	0	31,500
Chattahoochee-Oconee Nat'l Forest	826,800	844,500	1,400,000	429,700	749,100	778,300	135,000	566,500	708,400	58,200	70,500	26,400	94,700	0	102,000
Cherokee Nat'l Forest	10,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	405,000	481,400	495,400	61,000	159,500	374,200	45,000	26,000	45,000	74,100	0	78,200
Daniel Boone Nat'l Forest			215,100			53,900			44,900					0	18,300
El Portal Visitor Center	104,500	118,200	162,700	204,500	231,400	270,000	179,300	81,200	181,500	30,000	57,300	0	67,500	0	80,900
Florida Nat'l Forests	1,006,000	948,600	953,600	88,400	220,400	270,800	23,700	80,800	122,000	0	32,000	0	30,100	0	40,900
Francis Marion-Sumter Nat'l Forest	64,400	73,200	82,600	101,000	137,100	158,900	49,500	99,800	113,700	4,800	30,400	1,800	28,000	500	34,200
Kisatchie Nat'l Forest			2,350,000			76,900			27,700					6,000	10,700
Mississippi Nat'l Forests			88,400			138,000			63,000					0	109,500
North Carolina Nat'l Forests	1,104,800	964,200	1,001,000	692,800	793,600	960,300	395,300	569,800	987,400	37,300	171,600	5,800	151,800	6,600	194,300
Ouachita Nat'l Forest		1,305,500	1,302,000		163,500	286,300		11,000	66,400			0	10,700	0	19,600
Ozark-St Francis Nat'l Forest	266,000	260,000	260,000	698,000	641,200	746,500	472,000	769,500	755,000	0	2,700	0	3,500	0	2,000
Texas Nat'l Forests		2,656,300	2,788,000		65,500	129,900		17,500	49,700			1,900	8,800	0	13,900

**Appendix 2.3**  
**USDA Forest Service Fee Program Data, FY98-00**

USDA Forest Service Fee Demonstration Project	Number of Recreation Visits			Fee Demo Revenue			Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues			Cost of Collection					
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998		FY1999		FY2000	
										Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual
Washington-Jefferson Nat'l Forest	330,000	333,000	300,000	279,500	652,000	513,800	0	177,400	437,500	0	42,000	0	97,800	12,000	63,900
REGION 8 TOTAL	15,548,700	10,507,000	14,003,400	3,097,900	4,362,700	5,039,500	1,475,100	2,727,500	4,060,000	175,300	459,900	80,900	605,600	25,100	799,900
REGION 9															
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	105,000	100,000	90,000	1,200,000	500,000	802,000	640,000	950,000	801,000	0	115,000	33,000	117,000	0	120,000
Camp Nesbit	1,400	1,400	1,400	31,500	33,700	44,600	11,000	22,000	28,600	400	5,000	0	5,000	0	6,600
Chadwick OHV Area	11,500	20,500	20,900	60,400	78,700	86,100	27,900	57,900	92,100	0	10,400	800	12,800	0	12,700
Cheq/Nicolet Day-Use Fees	52,000	200,000	250,000	595,300	620,000	680,000	294,000	655,000	481,300	13,000	57,000	5,000	90,000	5,000	139,000
Hiawatha Nat'l Forest		13,500	22,300		21,000	31,000		5,800	13,400			0	6,300	0	4,500
Hoosier Trail Use Fees	12,100	12,100	12,100	35,000	45,000	51,200	17,000	29,300	35,900	0	5,000	0	7,000	0	5,100
Huron-Manistee Nat'l Forest		2,500,000	2,500,000		121,200	228,000		121,000	133,000			0	18,000	0	54,900
Medewin Nat'l Prairie		2,200	2,000		12,100	7,400		0	0			0	5,400	0	3,270
Monongahela Nat'l Forest		183,000	183,000		81,500	104,600		0	29,300			0	0	0	22,700
Sylvania Wilderness	51,000	51,000	52,000	57,300	56,000	74,500	24,400	29,000	26,200	1,000	9,700	0	5,000	1,000	15,700
Wayne Trail Use Fees	4,000	12,000	30,000	50,200	113,800	136,000	5,000	40,800	66,000	0	5,000	0	10,000	0	24,000
White Mountain Passport	700,000	7,000,000	6,300,000	530,000	785,000	657,000	481,000	380,000	754,000	30,000	86,000	101,000	27,000	0	95,000
REGION 9 TOTAL	937,000	10,095,700	9,463,700	2,559,700	2,468,000	2,902,400	1,500,300	2,290,800	2,460,800	44,400	293,100	139,800	303,500	6,000	503,470
REGION 10															
Begich Boggs Visitor Center		273,000	255,000		33,300	53,900		0	0			0	0	0	41,000
Juneau Rec Complex		408,600	440,000		609,000	590,200		391,400	298,600			0	220,100	5,400	80,000
Ohmer Creek Campground	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,800	1,700	1,500	0	600	0	0	1,100	0	600	0	600
Pack Creek	1,400	1,400	1,400	22,000	25,300	24,600	39,000	40,000	25,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000
Southeast Alaska Visitor Center	50,300	48,700	38,800	107,400	102,700	96,700	101,800	109,500	107,600	0	71,500	0	74,000	0	52,700
REGION 10 TOTAL	52,700	732,700	736,500	131,200	772,000	766,900	140,800	541,500	431,200	0	77,600	0	299,700	5,400	179,300
NATIONAL PROJECTS															
Agency-Specific Fund (FDAS)		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		703,600	1,361,000			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Campground Safety Net		300,200	505,900		149,400	635,300		42,300	318,200			2,000	21,600	0	228,200
Cascade Volcano Climbing Pass		3,900	5,700		24,500	67,800		5,100	18,300			1,000	6,300	0	9,900
Golden Passports	0	N/A	N/A	603,900	447,200	589,600	55,100	98,000	279,200	0	8,400	0	40,100	100	49,600
Heritage Expeditions	100	400	200	33,600	49,700	47,400	36,000	46,800	48,200	0	2,800	0	6,500	0	6,400
Nat'l Reservation System (NRRS)		N/A	N/A		1,551,600	2,259,200		1,551,600	2,063,300			0	465,500	0	703,400
Recreation Lodging	6,000	353,700	618,000	41,400	224,100	716,300	23,100	144,300	265,800	300	12,000	1,200	34,000	700	93,500
NATIONAL PROJECTS TOTAL	6,100	658,200	1,129,800	678,900	2,446,500	4,315,600	114,200	2,591,700	4,354,000	300	23,200	4,200	574,000	800	1,091,000
WO GOLDEN PASSPORT (20%)			N/A			N/A			150,500					N/A	N/A
FOREST SERVICE PROJECTS TOTAL	74,013,900	79,656,600	94,399,500	20,774,200	26,548,000	31,853,500	14,974,400	22,926,000	25,575,211	356,400	3,302,400	354,200	4,865,700	127,100	5,900,055

**Appendix 2.4**  
**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demo Program Data, FY98-00**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demonstration Project	ST	Number of Recreation Visits			Fee Demo Revenue			Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues			Cost of Collection					
		FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998		FY1999		FY2000	
											Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual
Anahauc NWR	TX	1,697	67,734	68,093	13,904	13,176	11,942	9,900	18,033	11,120	35,000	8,500	0	10,500	7,120	4,000
Aransas NWR	TX	65,346	59,080	57,087	74,675	64,319	74,120	16,000	50,286	31,000	3,200	30,700	0	15,175	7,577	7,927
Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee NWR	FL	81,748	142,154	289,864	101,894	83,230	133,903	83,524	191,240	78,369	0	82,581	12,975	120,000	0	0
Back Bay NWR	VA	66,144	105,526	104,317	20,994	37,865	34,943	9,500	7,239	29,789	0	9,205	0	12,095	0	25,953
Balcones Canyonlands NWR	TX	384	1,071	1,742	3,968	6,400	6,193	0	6,354	8,801	0	493	0	0	710	8,091
Bald Knob NWR	AR	0	17,240	28,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bayou Cocodrie NWR	AR	4,170	13,772	8,331	8,035	10,039	6,854	0	10,244	0	0	6,200	0	0	0	0
Big Oaks NWR	IN			2,100												
Black Bayou NWR	LA	4,906	9,952	10,884	4,239	6,554	6,554	500	3,739	3,739	0	2,000	0	0	0	0
Blackwater NWR	MD	92,475	517,390	798,931	21,349	36,640	76,450	9,741	35,540	14,610	0	7,331	0	0	0	16,543
Bombay Hook NWR	DE	120,817	124,780	169,929	31,459	30,846	34,344	7,821	34,315	31,300	35,664	17,682	0	0	0	7,500
Bond Swamp NWR	GA		88	1,870					0	0			0	0	0	0
Bosque del Apache NWR	NM	111,659	92,591	114,836	41,108	40,114	34,068	5,017	20,746	3,487	0	5,000	0	0	900	1,700
Brazoria NWR	TX	0	20,000	29,000	0	32			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buenos Aires NWR	AZ	822	21,591	26,262	8,583	7,816	6,384	2,824	12,515	49	0	500	0	0	49	0
Cache River NWR	AR	954	89,200	95,080	4,790	11,529	12,040	3,832	0	5,953	0	9,700	0	0	0	5,648
Chincoteague NWR	VA	1,438,806	1,366,734	1,225,130	341,048	393,099	458,897	165,846	126,558	361,788	10,150	103,774	0	90,000	0	125,447
Cibola NWR	AZ		59,250	85,000			13,540		0	1,450			0	0	500	950
Columbia NWR	WA	246	84,980	80,740	373	3,448	3,011	425	843	1,384	2,000	300	0	843	0	6,780
Crab Orchard NWR	IL	1,134,288	1,014,585	1,045,402	226,617	251,090	257,724	132,200	210,843	81,235	0	86,700	0	7,533	2,495	4,716
Deep Fork NWR	OK	3,140	15,000	35,000	2,400	2,512	1,952	500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	200
Deer Flat NWR	ID	2,000	137,200	171,750	675	1,385	1,050	0	0	1,050	0	500	0	0	0	1,050
DeSoto NWR	IA	236,575	270,618	198,812	54,624	76,385	57,423	7,050	42,010	57,648	0	0	0	0	0	35,000
Dungeness NWR	WA	114,372	108,398	100,901	62,977	62,647	62,416	12,500	31,057	98,120	3,500	2,500	0	12,000	0	38,554
Eastern Neck NWR	MD	1,386	75,000	69,000	10,651	6,332	9,175	0	8,229	5,913	0	2,200	0	0	0	2,260
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR	NJ	220,000	242,000	242,950	23,078	32,336	27,070	7,000	42,524	26,180	0	5,000	0	606	500	9,000
Elizabeth A. Morton	NY	0	81,765	86,960	0	0	12,926	0	0	6,420	0	0	0	0	0	6,420
Eufaula NWR	GA	569	332,513	293	7,582	7,890	6,382	8,535	13,883	9,103	0	1,900	0	0	0	0
Felsenthal NWR	AR	6,194	388,720	360,299	17,971	10,675	18,714	6,140	26,870	36,500	0	9,250	0	0	0	5,000
Fort Niobrara NWR	NE	30,000	126,000	126,000	12,205	32,397	19,555	0	22,818	19,560	11,600	6,000	0	0	5,991	13,569
Gavin's Point NFH	SD	48,859	80,000	51,776	6,299	6,316	5,278	0	7,870	8,886	0	780	0	0	5,802	3,084
Great Bay NWR	NH	40	18,000	78,000	616	40	740	616	966	-335	0	516	0	0	0	300

**Appendix 2.4**  
**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demo Program Data, FY98-00**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demonstration Project	ST	Number of Recreation Visits			Fee Demo Revenue			Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues			Cost of Collection					
		FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998		FY1999		FY2000	
											Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual
Great Dismal Swamp NWR	VA	300	56,583	61,395	4,632	2,380	9,760	6,964	4,008	3,794	1,000	2,470	0	0	0	5,700
Great Swamp NWR	NJ	701	360,731	356,893	0	4,310	6,241	0	4,013	4,520	0	25	0	0	0	2,000
Hobe Sound NWR	FL	75,811	122,937	115,199	27,798	30,830	30,830	28,292	22,090	22,090	0	9,338	0	0	0	0
Holla Bend NWR	AR	1,477	25,229	14,027	2,923	8,660	9,574	500	462	6,000	0	350	0	0	500	2,500
Humboldt Bay NWR	CA	436	6,715	10,360	2,298	1,729	2,689	2,298	1,726	2,689	0	1,600	0	0	0	2,689
Iroquois NWR	NY		38,701	19,570		2,131	2,124		0	36			0	0	0	1,500
J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR	FL	578,069	706,400	726,556	300,873	264,001	375,662	236,525	288,844	216,190	52,272	150,283	24,000	63,994	1,840	66,000
Kenai NWR	AK		320,573	324,255		30,369	29,409		0	1,710			0	0	0	35,625
Kilauea Point NWR	HI	255,530	279,560	279,560	313,825	297,900	347,378	312,030	260,499	282,060	0	74,136	0	41,680	0	55,000
Klamath Basin Complex	CA	32,833	No Visitation	323,211	61,473	96,633	74,299	0	84,231	116,000	0	32,833	0	25,200	0	24,000
Kodiak NWR	AK		5,172	9,811		9,371	14,210		0	2,667			0	0	0	8,469
Laguna Atascosa NWR	TX	74,200	224,440	223,690	32,736	39,215	41,790	15,000	26,266	16,000	5,000	18,000	0	3,200	1,000	7,000
Lake Ophelia NWR Complex	LA	1,620	3,407	2,312	3,825	15,429	12,229	0	8,955	6,318	0	1,200	0	0	500	5,000
Lake Woodruff NWR	FL		49,600	65,150		3,052	3,052		0	0			0	0	0	0
Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR	TX			55,000						0					0	0
Mason Neck NWR	VA	0	20,086	20,448	40	40		0	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	0
Mattamuskeet NWR	NC	836	79,915	166,800	9,892	11,640	20,547	8,360	8,428	12,800	0	1,930	0	2,400	0	9,000
Mid-Columbia NWR	OR	3,424	300	500	18,596	22,684	18,782	10,700	17,596	19,757	0	10,700	0	0	2,169	10,000
Midway Atoll NWR	UM	4,079	15,430	16,840	7,445	21,245	36,640	0	0	41,303	0	2,000	0	0	0	0
Mingo NWR	MO	108,989	108,863	102,332	13,488	12,865	12,865	14,158	12,524	12,524	0	7,378	0	3,216	0	0
Minnesota Valley NWR	MN	50	203,353	282,288	6,110	7,120	3,886	0	13,329	1,469	0	0	0	1,780	0	2,500
Mississippi WMD	MS	1,500	18,270	19,610	11,469	9,343	14,777	0	0	5,628	20,000	7,000	0	0	1,000	2,000
Modoc NWR	CA	187	27,125	45,445	1,707	1,635	6,814	2,100	0	2,288	0	1,035	0	0	100	2,055
National Bison Range	MT	190,300	220,000	196,000	51,988	54,365	41,384	10,500	60,299	35,351	8,000	9,300	0	65	800	13,426
National Elk Refuge	WY	2,241	966,119	920,807	39,726	50,127	34,029	47,146	32,842	57,365	0	5,320	0	0	0	0
Nisqually NWR	WA	26,598	65,962	100,069	30,015	18,763	28,900	0	4,582	27,186	0	0	0	0	0	3,585
Noxubee NWR	MS		153,270	144,150		5,149	5,149		771	0			771	0	0	0
Okefenokee NWR	GA	278,529	394,199	473,263	114,478	116,300	86,526	94,645	84,709	89,610	0	52,843	4,000	52,331	12,668	29,039
Ottawa NWR	OH	61	121,846	115,814	1,220	3,020	3,180	0	0	1,090	0	116	0	0	0	0
Parker River NWR	MA	255,078	244,169	223,451	122,714	120,496	163,157	13,100	93,386	164,761	150	31,050	0	33,000	1,786	49,740
Pee Dee NWR	NC	510	20,000	35,000	5,100	7,888		1,000	947	7,000	0	2,000	0	0	0	0
Piedmont NWR	GA	14,000	54,762	55,079	40,136	51,708	60,630	29,000	42,770	80,932	0	16,000	17,400	600	0	80,932

**Appendix 2.4**  
**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demo Program Data, FY98-00**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demonstration Project	ST	Number of Recreation Visits			Fee Demo Revenue			Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues			Cost of Collection					
		FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1998		FY1999		FY2000	
											Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual	Capital	Annual
Pocosin Lakes NWR	NC	808	490,000	200,000	7,620	9,515	9,213	7,500	16,336	12,413	0	5,600	0	10,500	0	12,413
Prime Hook NWR	DE	3,891	67,327	64,396	20,123	16,641	19,158	12,000	6,804	9,064	4,000	28,700	0	1,664	2,089	9,950
Rachel Carson NWR	ME	5,300	270,835	258,920	984	2,106	7,557	2,502	3,180	0	0	3,319	0	892	0	59
Ridgefield NWR	WA	1,972	40,881	128,745	12,842	11,404	12,900	7,600	8,583	17,000	0	13,000	0	3,193	400	18,928
Sacramento NWR	CA	773	73,023	80,139	2,033	14,724	13,592	2,210	4,644	17,267	45,000	2,210	0	2,000	0	1,250
San Bernard NWR	TX	1,230	20,000	21,000	9,845	8,812	3,976	0	13,124	3,475	0	5,085	0	0	0	8,848
Saint Catherine Creek NWR	MS	3,200	21,200	35,390	1,615	15,920	15,920	0	3,498	3,498	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Saint Marks NWR	FL	190,123	250,061	284,295	65,730	68,963	93,507	27,662	32,501	63,916	0	23,300	0	0	0	36,247
Saint Vincent NWR	FL	343	7,255	7,423	2,256	2,236	2,670	2,256	2,081	1,300	0	2,141	0	0	0	315
Santa Ana NWR	TX		165,532	213,293			7,500		0	0			0	0	5,700	8,000
Seedskadee NWR	WY	200	15,500	15,500	1,240	1,625	2,972	0	2,495	665	0	1,000	0	0	225	4,140
Sequoyah NWR	OK	93	98,470	101,355	1,504	2,612	2,613	1,500	0	2,151	0	300	0	0	0	1,200
Shiawassee NWR	MI	2,090	69,624	64,705	14,558	13,809	12,505	8,968	0	2,216	0	2,989	0	0	0	4,414
Sully's Hill National Game Preserve	ND	16,375	11,650	36,059	5,871	4,503	5,619	3,285	3,499	2,375	200	1,900	0	0	950	2,119
Supawna Meadows NWR	NJ		52,571	2,700			1,860		0	0			0	0	0	200
Target Rock NWR	NY	30,000	37,000	46,500	4,510	3,252	3,252	0	7,223	7,223	0	1,750	0	0	0	0
Tennessee NWR	TN	1,390	397,729	377,843	14,988	42,540		0	633	2,041	0	7,732	0	0	0	0
Tensas River NWR	LA	247	94,455	119,700	2,470	17,040	67,589	0	13,439	39,506	0	0	0	3,408	0	28,083
Turnbull NWR	WA	11,080	25,000	28,000	7,048	6,938	6,211	3,000	7,472	4,100	0	1,882	0	1,110	0	1,250
Union Slough NWR	IA	8	11,215	31,053	20	299		12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge Savanna District	IL	570	570	5,096	6,260	13,150	8,265	6,920	7,400	6,868	0	3,580	0	5,550	0	7,897
White River NWR	AR	4,763	185,000	153,933	44,821	52,864	52,350	0	22,368	43,989	0	5,056	0	8,000	0	43,989
Willapa NWR	WA	155	10,724	10,010	750			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yazoo NWR	MS	6,100	49,340	66,141	83,663	77,278	144,940	0	76,147	81,560	0	47,000	0	24,672	0	81,560
REGION 2 (20% of Regional Total)				n.a.	46,363	44,778	45,600	46,363	107,224	154,233			0	0	0	0
REGION 4 (20% of Regional Total)				n.a.	226,872	230,861	211,345	23,129	138,118	165,165			0	0	0	0
REGION 5 (20% of Regional Total)				n.a.	149,329	168,516	160,176	130,000	46,936	141,883			0	0	0	0
Total		5,975,667	13,061,611	13,915,322	3,059,936	3,385,896	3,801,451	1,606,696	2,521,704	2,954,165	236,736	994,388	59,146	557,207	63,371	1,033,314

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

National Park Service Fee Schedule																	
	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Acadia NP	ME	Demo	10	5	10	5		<div>Blackwoods - Jun 15-Sep 15</div> <div>Yes Blackwoods - May 1-Oct 31</div> <div>No Blackwoods - Nov 1-Apr 30</div> <div><del>Blackwoods - May 15-Jun 14</del></div> <div>Blackwoods Group Camping</div> <div>No (per site per night) May 1-Oct 31</div> <div>Blackwoods Group Camping - Nov 1-Apr 30 (per site per night)</div> <div>No Seawall-Drive-ins</div> <div>No (per site per night) May 1-Oct 31</div> <div>Seawall Walk-ins -</div> <div>No May 1-Oct 31 (per site per night)</div> <div>Seawall Group Camping</div> <div>No May 26-Sep 30 (per night)</div> <div>No Reservation Fee - Isle au Haut</div>		310	\$ 18.00	\$ 20.00		\$20 Annual pass	2,476,211	2,261,888	
Adams NHS	MA	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											
Amistad NRA	TX	Demo						<div>No Individual Campground (per site)</div> <div>No Group Camping</div> <div>No (per person per night)</div> <div>No Group Camping (minimum per night)</div> <div>No</div> <div>No</div>	<div>Use Fee - Boat Launch (per boat per day)</div> <div>Use Fee-Boat Launch (Annual)</div>	73	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00			1,251,949	148,918	
Apostle Islands NL	WI	Demo						<div>No Boat Shuttle Fee to Stockton Island (Ages 12 and above)</div> <div>No Boat Shuttle Fee to Stockton Island (Children 6-12 years)</div> <div>No Overnight Docking Fee - Little Sand Bay</div> <div>No Camper's Island Transportation (per hour)</div> <div>No Special Recreation Permit Fee for Black Powder Hunting</div> <div>No Backcountry Reservation Permit (Individual Site)</div> <div>No Backcountry Reservation Permit (Group Site)</div>			\$23.95	\$24.95			182,315	25,915	

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

National Park Service Fee Schedule																	
	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Agate Fossil Beds NM	NE	Demo	5	2	5	3							Demo under Scotts Bluff NM project.		18,161		7,797
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	PA	Demo	None	2	None	3							Includes Johnstown Flood NM & Fort Necessity NB.		140,707		9,182
Antietam NB	MD	Demo	4	2	4	3							Demo under National Capital Parks I & II.		291,433		148,894
Appomattox Court House NHP	VA	Demo	10	4	10	4							Memorial Day - Labor Day (main season). Post Labor Day to Memorial Weekend		191,637		137,124
	VA	Demo	5	2	5	3											
Arches NP	UT	Demo	10	5	10	5		Devil's Garden - Summer Devil's Garden - Winter  Devil's Garden - (Year Round) Group Camping - minimum Group Camping - Summer (per person) Group Camping - Winter (per person)  No Group Camping  No Group Camping per person fee No Reservation Fee - Group Camping		53	\$ 10.00 \$ 5.00  \$ 33.00 \$ 3.00 \$ 2.00	   \$ 10.00 N/A N/A N/A	Includes Canyonlands NP, Hovenweep NM, & Natural Bridges NM; Demo under Southeast Utah Group.	\$25 Annual pass good for entire Southeast Utah Group.	793,969		1,268,056



## **National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Assateague Island NS	MD	Demo	5	2	5	3							Assateague Island NS honors the Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge Annual pass.	Assateague Island NS Annual Pass is \$15. Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge honors the Assateague Island NS Annual Pass is \$15.	1,803,138		807,740
	VA	Demo	5	None	5	None	Yes (per site)	Ocean Side Group Camping	5	\$ 25.00	\$ 30.00	Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge honors the Assateague Island NS Annual pass.					
							Yes	Ocean Side (May 15-Oct 15)	104	\$ 14.00	\$ 16.00						
							No	Ocean Side (Oct 16 - May 14)		\$ 10.00	\$ 12.00						
							Yes	Bayside (May 15-Oct 15)	48	\$ 14.00	\$ 16.00						
							No	Bayside (winter)		\$ 12.00							
							No	Horse Camping	2		\$ 25.00						
							No	ORV Permits (Annual) Backcountry Use & Registration Fee (party of 25)		\$ 60.00	N/A						
								Beach Party Special Use Permit		\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00						
								Beach Party Special Use Permit (each hour past midnight)		\$ 25.00	N/A						
Aztec Ruins NM	NM	Demo	None	4	None	4	No		Interpretive Fee (per canoe)		\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00			52,825	101,253	
Badlands NP	SD	Demo	10	5	10	5		No Cedar Pass - Summer	96	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00			1,108,779		924,003	
						No	Cedar Pass - Winter		\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00							
						No	Group Camping (per person)	4	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50							
						No	Group Camping (minimum-maximum number of persons per site)		\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00							
						No		RV Dumping Fee (per use)		\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00						

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Bandelier NM</b>	NM	Demo	10	5	10	5	No	Juniper Ponderosa Group Camping (per group)		94	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00			263,722	552,966	
							No		Interpretive Fee - Nightwalk (per person)	2	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00					
							No		Interpretive Fee - Nightwalk (per person)		\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00					
							No		Children/Golden Age Interpretive Fee - Day Walk (per person)		\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
							No		Interpretive Fee - Batwalk (per person) Adult		N/A						
							No		Interpretive Fee - Batwalk (per person-children and G. Age/G.Access)		\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00					
							No		Interpretive Fee - Group Talk (1/2 hour) Size 5-45		\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00					
							No		Interpretive Fee - Group Tour (1 hour) Size 5-45		\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
							No		Interpretive Fee- Group Batwalk		\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00					
							No		Interpretive Fee- Group Batwalk		\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00					
							No		Interpretive Fee-Group Nightwalk		\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00					
<b>Bent's Old Fort NHS</b>	CO	Non-Demo	None	None	None	3							\$2.00 is an interpretive tour fee and not an entrance fee.	Entrance fees discontinued in FY 01- reinstated the individual fee for FY02.			

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Big Bend NP</b>	TX	Demo	10	5	10	5		No Chisos Mountains Basin No Cottonwood Cottonwood Group Camping No (per person minimum) Cottonwood Group Camping No (per person) No Rio Grande Village No Rio Grande Village - Overflow Area Rio Grande Village Group Camping No (per person) Rio Grande Village Group Camping No (minimum)		63 35	\$ 8.00 \$ 8.00	\$ 8.00 \$ 8.00		\$20 Annual pass.	279,591	512,564	
<b>Big Hole NB</b>	MT	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3								\$5 family rate.			
<b>Big Cypress NP</b>	FL	Non-Demo						<del>Dona Drive - Campground Closed</del> Monument Lake Campground (Dec 15 - April 15) No No No		10 40	N/A \$ 14.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 50.00	N/A \$ 14.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 50.00					
								<del>Monroe Station-ORV Parking (per 4 months)</del>	Dona Drive Dump Station ORV permits (Annual)								
<b>Bighorn Canyon NRA</b>	MT	Demo	5	None	5	None			General Recreation Use Fee (Daily) General Recreation- Use Fee (Annual)		N/A N/A	N/A N/A			242,562	119,414	

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Big South Fork NR and RA	KY/TN							No Alum Ford		6	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00			877,478		177,516
								No Alum Ford Boat Launch			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
								Blue Heron									
								Yes Site with or w/o electricity		49	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00					
								Blue Heron									
								Yes Site with electricity		49	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00					
								Bandy Creek									
								Yes Site w/o electricity		49	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00					
								Yes Bandy Creek - Site with electricity		98	\$ 18.00	\$ 18.00					
								Bandy Creek Group Camping									
								Yes (1-25 people) - E-1		19	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00					
								Bandy Creek Group Camping									
								Yes (1-25 people) - E-2		16	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00					
								Bandy Creek Group Camping									
								No (each additional person)			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
								<del>Group Camping Registration</del>			N/A	N/A					
								No Backcountry Camping			5.00-25.00	5.00-25.00					
								Bandy Creek Showers									
								No (non-campers)			\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00					
								Bandy Creek Dump Station									
								No (non-campers)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
								Swimming Pool Use									
								(Campers)/family/stay			\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00					
								Swimming Pool Use									
								(Campers)/person/stay			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
								Swimming Pool Use									
								(Non-campers)/person/day			\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00					
								Swimming Pool Use									
								(Non-campers)/family/day			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
								Swimming Pool Use									
								(Non-campers)/individual/									
								Annual Permit			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								Swimming Pool Use									
								(Non-campers)/family/									
								Annual Permit			\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
								F-Loop Picnic Shelter Fee									
								(Daily)			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
Biscayne NP	FL	Non-Demo						No Camping - Individual Site			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								No Camping - Group Site			\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
								Day Use Picnic Pavilion									
								Fee (per half day)			\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00					
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	CO	Demo	7	4	7	4									189,170		274,153
								North Rim - Limited Services									
								No Sites, Winter			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
							No	North Rim - Regular Site, Summer		13	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							No	South Rim - Limited Services Sites, Winter			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
							No	South Rim - Regular Site, Summer		102	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
<b>Blue Ridge Parkway</b>	NC/VA	Non-Demo					No	Crabtree Meadows		93	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Crabtree Meadows Group Camping (per site)		2	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
							No	Doughton Park		136	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Linville Falls - Summer		75	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Linville Falls - Winter			\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
							No	Linville Falls Group Camping (per site) Winter		2	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00					
							No	Linville Falls Group Camping (per site)		2	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
							No	Mt. Pisgah (Concession Operated)		137	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Otter Creek - Summer		67	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Otter Creek - Winter			\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
							No	Peaks of Otter		148	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Price Park		197	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Roanoke Mountain		105	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Rocky Knob		109	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Each additional Adult over 19 years old (per site)			\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00					
<b>Bryce Canyon NP</b>	UT	Demo	20	10	20	10							5/15 - 9/30: Entry via private vehicle - includes transportation fee.	\$30 Annual pass	1,091,125	2,122,452	
		Demo	15	10	15	10	No	Backcountry Permit (per permit)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	5/15 - 9/30: Entry via shuttle - includes transportation fee.				
		Demo	10	5	10	5	No	North		105	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	10/1 - 5/14				
							No	Sunset		101	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							No	Sunset Group Camping (minimum)			\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
							No	Sunset Group Camping (per person)			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Buffalo NR	AR	Non-Demo						Buffalo Point - Recreation Vehicles No site (for water and electric) Buffalo Point - Tent site Buffalo Point Group Camping No (minimum) Buffalo Point Group Camping No (per person) Erbie (drive-in) Erbie (walk-in) Horse Camp Kyles Lost Valley Ozark Steel Creek (walk-in) Steel Creek Horse Camp Group Campsites (per person/per day) No Tyler Bend Tyler Bend Group Camping No (minimum) Tyler Bend Group Camping No (per person)  Ozark Pavilion Fee (per day)-maximum 100 people		83 24   5 14 16 14 33 15 30 26 14  38  5	\$ \$  \$ \$ \$  \$ 						

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Canaveral NS</b>	FL	Demo	5	1	5	3	No No No No No No No No	Primitive - Tent Only 1-6 persons Primitive - Tent Only 7 persons and over	Day Use Fee (per person) Day Use Fee (per vehicle) Day Use Fee (Annual) Pontoon Tour  Backcountry (per person)	6	\$ 1.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 28.00 \$ 13.00  None	\$ 1.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 28.00 \$ 13.00  \$ 10.00 \$ 20.00 2		\$28 Annual Pass	948,098	723,126	
<b>Canyonlands NP</b>	UT	Demo	10	5	10	5	No No No No No	Squaw Flat Squaw Flat Group Camping (minimum) Squaw Flat Group Camping (per person) Willow Flat		26 3 12	\$ 10.00 \$ 33.00 \$ 3.00 \$ 5.00	\$ 10.00 \$ 33.00 \$ 3.00 \$ 5.00	Includes Arches NP; Hovenweep, & Natural Bridges NM; Demo under Southeast Utah Group project.	\$25 Annual pass good for entire Southeast Utah Group.	405,762	397,285	
<b>Cape Cod NS</b>	MA	Demo	7	1	10	3								\$30	4,606,912	780,369	
<b>Cape Hatteras NS</b>	NC	Demo					No No Yes No No No No No No No	Cape Point Frisco Ocracoke  Boat Docking - Dec 1-Mar 31 (per day) Lighthouse Interpretive Tour Fee (per person) Boat Docking - Apr 1 - Nov 30 (per day) Electrical Hookup - 110 Volts per day (Annual) Electrical Hookup - 220 Volts per day (Annual) Oregon Inlet Oregon Inlet Group Camping (per person)		202 136 136       120	\$ 17.00 \$ 17.00 \$ 17.00       \$ 5.00 \$ 17.00 \$ 3.00	\$ 18.00 \$ 18.00 \$ 18.00       \$ 5.00 \$ 18.00 \$ 3.00			2,295,349	515,123	
<b>Cape Lookout NS</b>															458,546	893	

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

National Park Service Fee Schedule																	
	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Capitol Reef NP	UT	Non-Demo	5	3	5	3	No	Fruita		69	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							No	Fruita Group Camping (per person)			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
							No	Fruita Group Camping (minimum)			\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00					
							No	RV Dump Station Fee (for users not staying at campgrounds)				\$ 5.00					
Capulin Volcano NM	NM	Non-Demo	5	3	5	3								\$ 10 annual Pass is shared with Fort Union NM			
Carlsbad Caverns NP	NM	Demo	None	6	None	6	Yes	Main Cave: Natural Entrance							476,989	1,864,674	
							Yes	Big Room Self-guided Tour (per Adult)			\$ 6.50	\$ 6.50					
							Yes	Main Cave: Natural Entrance/Big Room									
							Yes	Self-guided Tour (per Child Ages 6-15)			\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50					
							Yes	Kings Palace Guided Tour (per Adult)			\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
							Yes	Kings Palace Guided Tour (per Child - Ages 6-15)			\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00					
							Yes	Slaughter Canyon Cave Guided Tour (per Adult)			\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00					
							Yes	Slaughter Canyon Cave Guided Tour (per Child - Ages 6-15)			\$ 7.50	\$ 7.50					
							Yes	Spider Cave, Hall of White Giants and Lower Cave Guided Tour (per Adult)			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
							Yes	Spider Cave, Hall of White Giants and Lower Cave Guided Tour (per Child - Ages 6-15)			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							Yes	Left Hand Tunnel Guided Tour (per Adult)			\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00					
							Yes	Left Hand Tunnel Guided Tour (per Child - Ages 6-15)			\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50					
							Yes	Hall of the White Giant Guided Tour (per Adult)			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
							Yes	Hall of the White Giant Guided Tour (per Child - Ages 6-15)			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
Carlsbad Caverns NP	NM	Demo					Yes	Lower Cave Guided Tour (per Adult)			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
							Yes	Lower Cave Guided Tour (per Child - Ages 6-15)			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
Casa Grande Ruins NM	AZ	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											



**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Castillo de San Marcos NM	FL	Demo	None	4	None	4	No		Interpretive Fee - Special Events (per person)		\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00			657,256	1,378,841	
Catoctin Mountain Park	MD	Demo					No	Owens Creek		51	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00			527,404	46,285	
							Yes	Poplar Grove Group Camping (per night)		3	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
Cedar Breaks NM	UT	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3	No	Point Supreme		30	\$ 10.00	\$ 12.00					
Chaco Culture NHP	NM	Demo	8	4	8	4	No	Gallo		63	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00			82,494	179,356	
							No	Gallo Group Camping (per person)		3	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00					
							No	Gallo Group Camping (minimum)			\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00					
Channel Islands NP	CA	Non-Demo					Yes	Santa Barbara Island		10	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							Yes	Anacapa Island		7	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							Yes	Santa Cruz Island		40	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							Yes	Santa Rosa Island		15	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							Yes	San Miguel Island		9	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
Chattahoochee River NRA	GA	Demo					No		Use Fee - Parking (per vehicle per day)		\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00			2,886,183	607,542	
							No		Use Fee - Parking (per vehicle annually)		\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
Chesapeake & Ohio NHP	MD	Demo					No	Antietam Creek			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							No	Fifteenmile (Group Campsites)			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
							No	Fifteenmile Creek			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							No	Marsden Tract (Group Campsites)			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
							No	McCoys Ferry			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							No	Paw Paw			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							No	Spring Gap			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPSRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Chickamauga-Chattanooga NMP</b>	GA/TN	Demo	None	2	None	3	No	Group Camping (minimum)	Point Park Day Use Fee (per person)		\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00		\$20 Annual Pass	871,332		181,482
							No		Point Park Day Use Fee (Annual Pass)		\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00					
							No				\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
<b>Chickasaw NRA</b>	OK	Demo					Yes	Buckhorn - Non-hookup Sites		93	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00			1,431,325		248,338
								Buckhorn - Hookup Sites		41	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								Buckhorn Campground Reservation Fee									
								May - Sep			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
								Cold Springs		63	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
								Guy Sandy		40	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
								The Point - Non-hookup Sites		29	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
								The Point - Hook-up Sites		9	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								Rock Creek		106	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
								Central Group Camping		13	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00					
								Use Fee - Boat Launch and Camping (Daily)			\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00					
								Use Fee - Boat Launch and Camping (Annual)			\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
<b>Chiricahua NM</b>	AZ	Demo	6	None	6	None	No	Bonita Canyon		26	\$ 10.00	\$ 12.00			104,487		133,870
							No	Bonita Canyon Group Camping			\$ 20.00	\$ 24.00					
							No		Campground Day Use		\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00					
							No		Picnic Area (per site)		\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00					
							No		Interpretive Fee (per person)		\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00					
							No		Shuttle Fee (per person)		\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00					
<b>Christiansted NHS</b>	VI	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											
<b>Colonial NHP</b>	VA	Demo	None	6	None	6							Jamestown Unit	\$20 Annual pass	3,147,672		725,783
	VA	Demo	None	5	None	5							Yorktown Unit	\$15 for Annual pass			
	VA	Demo	None	9	None	9							Jamestown & Yorktown combined	\$30 Annual pass			
<b>Colorado NM</b>	CO	Non-Demo	5	3	5	3	No	Saddlehorn		80	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	Fees charged April through September.				

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Cowpens NB	SC	Non-Demo							Picnic Shelter Use (less than 50 people) Daily Fee Picnic Shelter Use (more than 50 people) Daily Fee Scruggs House and Grounds Use - Daily Fee Scruggs House - Grounds Use Only - Daily Fee		\$ 20.00 \$ 25.00 \$ 50.00 \$ 25.00	\$ 20.00 \$ 25.00 \$ 50.00 \$ 25.00					
Crater Lake NP	OR	Demo	10	5	10	5	No	Lost Creek		16	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	Honor Lava Beds NM Annual pass for entry.	\$20 Annual pass	432,993		973,457
Craters of the Moon NM	ID	Demo	5	3	5	3	No	Group Camp Site Lava Flow		51	\$ 30.00 \$ 10.00	\$ 30.00 \$ 10.00	Sell and honor the Idaho VIP Pass.	\$5 family rate	213,758		100,541
Cumberland Gap NHP	KY	Demo					No	Wilderness Road - Regular Site without hookups Wilderness Road - Regular Site with electrical hookup Group Camping (per person) Group Camping (minimum) Martin's Fork Cabin Pinnacle Shuttle (per person) Hensley Settlement Tour (per Adult) Hensley Settlement Tour (per Senior) Hensley Settlement Tour (per child) Cave Tours (Adult) Cave Tours (Under 12) Cave Tours (Senior)	Picnic Shelter Use (flat rate)	111 49	\$ 10.00 \$ 15.00 \$ 20.00 \$ 1.00 \$ 20.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 1.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 3.00 \$ 7.00 \$ 3.50 \$ 3.50	\$ 10.00 \$ 15.00 \$ 20.00 \$ 1.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 3.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 7.00 \$ 3.50 \$ 3.50			1,528,716		52,921

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Cumberland Island NS</b>	GA	Demo						No Sea Camp Campground No (per person per night) No Backcountry Camping No (per person per night)  No Annual Park Pass (per person)  No Backcountry Permit/Hunt Reservation Fee (per party for each advance reservation)	Day Use (per person per visit)		\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00			44,466	206,743	
										16	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00					
										4	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00					
											N/A	N/A					
											N/A	N/A					
<b>Curecanti NRA</b>	CO	Demo						No Cimarron No Cimarron - Winter No Dry Gulch No Dry Gulch - Winter  No East Elk Creek - Winter Group East Elk Creek Group Camp No (per person)/Minimum No East Portal No East Portal - Winter No Elk Creek No Elk Creek - Winter No Lake Fork No Lake Fork - Winter No Ponderosa No Ponderosa - Winter No Red Creek No Red Creek - Winter  Red Creek Group Camp - Winter No (per person)/Minimum  Red Creek Group Camp No (per person)/Minimum No Stevens Creek No Stevens Creek - Winter No No Boat Permit Fee (Annual) Boat Permit Fee (per each 2 weeks) Boat Permit Fee (Daily)		22	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00			1,021,951	185,182	
										10	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
											\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
											\$ 1.00/\$15.00	\$ 1.00/\$15.00					
											\$ 2.00/\$30.00	\$ 2.00/\$30.00					
										14	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
											\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
										179	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
											\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
										87	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
											\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
										23	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
											\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
										7	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
											\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
											\$ 1.00/\$10.00	\$ 1.00/\$10.00					
											\$ 2.00/\$20.00	\$ 2.00/\$20.00					
										54	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
											\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
											\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
											\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
											\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00					

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National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Cuyahoga Valley NRA</b>	OH	Demo					No		Conference Centers (Daily) Picnic Shelter Use Weekends and Holidays Picnic Shelter Use Weekdays		\$20-200 \$ 100.00 \$ 60.00	\$20-200 \$ 100.00 \$ 60.00			3,532,180		8,950
<b>Death Valley NP</b>	CA	Demo	10	5	10	5	Yes	Furnace Creek Mesquite Springs Stovepipe Wells Sunset Texas Springs Texas Springs Group Camping (minimum)		136 30 200 1000 92 2	\$ 16.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 50.00	\$ 16.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 50.00			1,164,950		1,679,286
<b>Delaware Water Gap NRA</b>	PA	Demo					No	Hidden Lake Group Camping (per person) Hidden Lake Group Camping (minimum per camp site) River's Bend Group Camping (per person) River's Bend Group Camping (minimum per site)		2 5	\$ 1.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 1.00 \$ 5.00	\$ 1.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 1.00 \$ 5.00			4,912,354		144,728
							No	Recreation Day Use (per person) Recreation Day Use - Weekdays (per vehicle) Recreation Day Use - Weekends (per vehicle) Recreation Day Use Fee (Annual Pass) - Primary Recreation Day Use Fee (Annual Pass)-2nd vehicle			\$ 1.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 7.00 \$ 40.00 \$ 20.00	\$ 1.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 7.00 \$ 40.00 \$ 20.00					
<b>Denali NP</b>	AK	Demo	10	5	10	5	No	Morino (2-person sites only) Igloo Riley Creek Sanctuary Savage (per site per night) Savage Group Camping (per site per night) Teklanika (per site per night) Wonder Lake (per site per night)		60 7 102 7 33 3 53 28	\$ 6.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 40.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 12.00	\$ 6.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 16.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 40.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 12.00		\$10 family rate	363,715		1,666,902

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
DeSoto NM	FL	Non-Demo					No		Special Recreation Fee - Athletic Events Weddings		\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00					
Devils Postpile NM	CA	Demo					No	Devil's Postpile		23	\$ 12.00	\$ 14.00			147,983		19,968
Devil's Tower NM	WY	Demo	8	3	8	3	No	Belles Fourche River		51	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00			385,868		662,926
							No	Group Camping (per person)			\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00					
							No	Group Camping (minimum)			\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
Dinosaur NM	CO	Demo	10	5	10	5	No	Echo Park		13	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	Fees collected at Utah site only.		398,330		289,752
							No	Echo Park Group Camping (per site per night)		20		\$ 15.00					
							No	Echo Park Group Camping Non-refundable Deposit/				\$ 10.00					
							No	Reservation Fee									
							No	Green River		88	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Lodore		13	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00			83,383		18,183
							No	Split Mountain Group Camp (per site)		4	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
							No	Split Mountain Group Camp Non-refundable Deposit/									
							No	Reservation Fee			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
Edison NHS	NJ	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											
Effigy Mounds NM	IA	Non-Demo	5	3	5	3											
Eisenhower NHS	PA	Non-Demo	None	5.25 adult 3.25 (ages 13-16) 2.25 (ages 6-12)	5.25 adult 3.25 (ages 13-16) 2.25 (ages 6-12)	5.25 adult 3.25 (ages 13-16) 2.25 (ages 6-12)							Entry fee includes transportation fee.	Education and Youth groups: 13-16 are \$3.25 per person and ages 6-12 are \$2.50			
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS															77,030		132,981

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
El Morro NM	NM	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3	No	El Morro		9	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
Everglades NP	FL	Demo	10	5	10	5								Main Entrance (Homestead) /\$20 Annual Pass	975,122		1,361,352
		Demo	8	4	8	4	Yes	Flamingo		237	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00		Shark Valley & Chekika/\$20 Annual Pass			
							Yes	Flamingo - Walk-ins		40	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
							Yes	Flamingo Group Camping (minimum)		4	\$ 28.00	\$ 28.00					
							Yes	Long Pine Key		107	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								Long Pine Key - Walk-ins			\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								<del>Long Pine Key - Walk-ins - Winter (per site per night)</del>									
							Yes	Long Pine Key Group Camping (per site)		1	\$ 28.00	\$ 28.00					
								Chekika		20	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								Everglades Backcountry Permits (1-6 people)			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								Everglades Backcountry Permits (7-12 people)			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
								Everglades Backcountry Permits (13-20 people)			\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
								Dry Tortugas Backcountry Camping (per person/night)			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
								Shark Valley Parking Fee (per each 2 hours)			\$ 2.00	None					
								Dump Station (per use)			\$ 5.00	None					
							No	Special Interpretive Fee (on-site program per hour)			\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00					
							No	Special Interpretive Fee (off-site program per hour)			\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00					

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Everglades NP	FL	Demo					No No No		Boat Launch Non-motorized Boat Launch Fee - Motorized Boat Launch Fee (Annual)		\$ 3.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 60.00	\$ 3.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 60.00					
Fire Island NS	NY	Non-Demo							Watch Hill Marina Docking Fee  Sportsmans' Off-Road Driving Permit		N/A  N/A	?  		Park wants to change fee from special use permit fee to LWCFA fee			
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	CO	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3							Honor daily entrance permit sold at Fort Vancouver or Whitman Mission; honor Mt. Rainier and Olympic Annual Pass.	\$5 family rate per day; \$10 Annual pass; \$10 7 day Oregon Coastal pass; \$35 Annual Oregon Coastal pass;	212,588	95,154	
		Demo	4	2	5	3											
Fort Davis NHS	TX	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											
Fort Frederica NM	GA	Non-Demo	5	3	5	3											
Fort Laramie NHS	WY	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											
Fort Larned NHS	KS	Non-Demo	4	3	5	3											
Fort McHenry NM & HS	MD	Demo	None	5	None	5								\$20 Annual Park Family Pass	698,624	418,265	
Fort Necessity NB	PA	Non-Demo	None	2	None	3							Includes Allegheny Portage RR & Johnstown Flood NM.				
Fort Pulaski NM	GA	Non-Demo	4	3	5	3											
Fort Scott NHS	KS	Non-Demo	None	2	None	3								\$4 family rate			



**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Fort Smith NHS	AR	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3								\$6 family rate; \$15 Annual Park Pass			
Fort Stanwix NM	NY	Non-Demo	None	None	None	None							Fee collection suspended effective April 1, 2000 until further notice.				
Fort Sumter NHP	SC	Demo													318,824		53,794
Fort Union NM	NM	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3	No	Day Use Fee (per person)		\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00			\$10 Annual pass is shared with Capulin NM			
Fort Vancouver NHS	WA	Demo	3	2	5	3							Honor daily entrance permit sold at Fort Clatsop or Whitman Mission; honor Mt. Rainier and Olympic Annual Pass.	\$5 family rate and \$10 Annual pass	375,717		21,634
Fort Washington Park	MD	Demo	4	2	5	3							Demo under National Capital Parks I & II.		258,438		63,808
Frederick Douglass NHS	DC	Demo						Cedar Hill Tour (per Adult)	\$ 3.00		N/A				33,666		(51,571)
								Cedar Hill Tour (per Senior)	\$ 1.50		N/A						
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	VA	Demo	None	4	None	4									489,093		186,984
Gateway NRA	NY	Demo					No	Sandy Hook - 7 days/week (per car)	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					7,982,635		1,668,761
							No	Sandy Hook - Weekend Parking (per car)									
							No	Sandy Hook (Annual Beach Pass)	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00							
							No	Sandy Hook - User Fee for vehicles over 20' incl. Buses, RVs (Annual)	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00							
George Rogers Clark NHP	IN	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3								\$4 family permit			
George Washington Birthplace NM	VA	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											
George Washington Memorial Parkway	VA	Demo	4	2	5	3							Fees charged at Great Falls, VA Unit; Demo under National Capital Parks I & II.		7,501,474		404,027
Glacier Bay NP and Pres	AK	Demo													448,861		1,423,163
							No	Recreation Use Fee									
Glacier NP	MT	Demo	10	5	10	5		Concession Fee	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50					1,730,255		2,404,893

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPSRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
							Apgar		196	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
							Avalanche		87	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
							Bowman Lake		48	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							Cut Bank		19	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
						Yes	Fish Creek		180	\$ 17.00	\$ 17.00					
							Kintla Lake		19	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							Logging Creek		8	\$12.00	\$13.00					
							Many Glacier		117	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
							Rising Sun		82	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
							Sprague Creek		25	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
						Yes	St. Mary Lake		148	\$ 17.00	\$ 17.00					
							Two Medicine		99	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
							Quartz		7	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
						Yes	Group Camping									
							(per person per night)			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
							Group Camping (minimum)			\$ 27.00	\$ 27.00					
								Interpretive Fee - Boat Tour (per person)		\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00					
								Interpretive Fee - Boat Tour (per child)		\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50					
								Backcountry Permit (per person)		\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00					
								Backcountry Permit (per permit, advanced reservation)		\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
								RV Dumping (per use)								
								Sewer Fee								

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Glen Canyon NRA</b>	UT/ AZ	Demo	10	3	10	3	No No No No No	Lees Ferry Lone Rock	Boat Launch Fee (per week) Boat Launch Fee (per week for 2nd vessel) Boat Launch Fee (Annual)	55	\$ 10.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 20.00	\$ 10.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 20.00	Honor daily entrance permits sold at Navajo Nation, Antelope Point entrance station.		2,591,494	2,049,195	
<b>Golden Gate NRA</b>	CA	Demo					No No No No	Kirby Cove Campground (per night)	Alcatraz Day Use Additional Fee Alcatraz Night Program User Fee Kirby Cove Campground Day Use Muir Woods Entrance Fee		\$ 1.00 \$ 1.75 \$ 20.00 \$ 30.00	\$ 1.00 \$ 1.75 \$ 20.00 \$ 30.00			14,557,756	1,517,668	
<b>Golden Spike NHS</b>	UT	Demo Demo	4 7	2 3.5	5 7	3 3.5							10/10 - 4/30 5/1 - 10/9	Requesting per-person rate change and eliminate vehicle charge.	45,028	36,644	

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Grand Canyon NP</b>	AZ	Demo	20	10	20	10		Yes North Rim - May-Oct North Rim - Remaining Months Yes North Rim - Prime Rim Sites Desert View Yes Mather - Jun 1 - Aug 31 Yes Mather - Apr 1-May 31 South Rim - Walk-ins (per person per night) North Rim Group Camping Yes (up to 20 people) South Rim Group Camping Yes (up to 50 people) Overnight Backcountry Use Permit (per permit) Overnight Backcountry Use "below the rim" (per person/ per night) Overnight Backcountry Use "on the rim" (per group / per night)		80 4 50 350	\$ 15.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 20.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 15.00 \$ 12.00	\$ 15.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 20.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 15.00 \$ 12.00		\$ 40 Annual pass	4,446,046	22,605,005	
<b>Grand Portage NM</b>	MN	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3								\$6 family rate			
<b>Grand Teton NP</b>	WY	Demo	20	10	20	10	No	Group Camping (per person) Group Camping (minimum) Colter Bay Gros Ventre Jenny Lake Lizard Creek Signal Mountain  Backcountry Permit Reservation Jan 1st.-May 15th <del>Use Fee - Snowmobiles and Motorcycles (each)</del> Camping Fee - Winter Snowplane Fee Non-motorized Boat Pass (7-day) Non-motorized Boat Pass (Annual) Motorized boat Pass (7-day) Motorized boat Pass (Annual)		350 360 49 62 86	\$ 3.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 15.00 <del>\$ 15.00</del> \$ 5.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 20.00	\$ 3.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 15.00 <del>\$ 15.00</del> \$ 5.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 20.00		\$40 Annual pass	2,616,384	3,817,547	
<b>Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS, MT</b>	MT	Non-Demo	None	None	None	None							Fee collection suspended in FY2000.				

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Great Basin NP</b>	NV	Demo					No	Baker Creek Lower Lehman Creek Upper Lehman Creek Wheeler Peak		37 11 24 37	\$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00	\$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00			81,764		207,290
									Cave Tours - 60-minute (per Adult 12 years and older) Cave Tours - 60-minute (per child 11 years and younger) Cave Tours - 90-minute (per Adult 12 years and older) Cave Tours - 90-minute (per child 11 years and younger) First Room Tour (per Adult 12 years and older) <del>First Room Tour (per child)</del> Sanitary Disposal <del>Spelunking</del>		\$ 6.00 \$ 3.00 \$ 8.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 2.00 N/A \$ 3.00 N/A	\$ 6.00 \$ 3.00 \$ 8.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 2.00 N/A \$ 3.00 N/A					
<b>Great Sand Dunes NM</b>	CO	Demo	None	3	None	3	No	Group Camping - Sites A and B (minimum) Group Camping - Site C (minimum) Group Camping (per person) Pinyon Flats (flat rate)			\$ 36.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 3.00 \$ 10.00	\$ 36.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 3.00 \$ 10.00			257,088		392,456
										3 88	\$ 3.00 \$ 10.00	\$ 3.00 \$ 10.00					

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Great Smoky Mountains NP	NC/TN	Non-Demo						No Abrams Creek		16	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
								No Balsams Mountain		46	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								No Big Creek		12	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
								No Cades Cove - Rest of year		159	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								Yes Cades Cove - May 15-Oct 31		159	\$ 17.00	\$ 17.00					
								No Cataloochee		27	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
								No Cosby		165	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								No Deep Creek		92	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								No Elkmont - Rest of year		220	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								Yes Elkmont - May 15 - Oct 31		176	\$ 17.00	\$ 17.00					
								Yes Elkmont Riverside - May 15 - Oct 31		44	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
								No Look Rock		68	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								No Smokemont - Rest of year		142	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								Yes Smokemont - May 15 - Oct 31		142	\$ 17.00	\$ 17.00					
								Big Creek Group Camping									
								Yes (25 persons)		1	\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00					
								Cades Cove Group Camping									
								Yes (20 persons)		2							
								Cades Cove Group Camping									
								Yes (30 persons)		1	\$ 48.00	\$ 48.00					
								Cades Cove Group Camping									
								Yes May 15-Oct 31 (30 persons)			\$ 48.00	\$ 48.00					
								Cades Cove Group Camping									
								Yes w/ Pavilion (30 persons)		1	\$ 63.00	\$ 63.00					
								Cataloochee Group Camping									
								Yes (25 persons)		3	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
								Cosby Group Camping									
								Yes (15 persons)		3	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
								Deep Creek Group Camping									
								Yes (20 persons)		3	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
								Elkmont Group Camping									
								Yes (15 persons)		1	\$ 23.00	\$ 23.00					
								Elkmont Group Camping									
								Yes (20 persons)		2	\$ 33.00	\$ 33.00					
								Elkmont Group Camping									
								Yes (30 persons)		1	\$ 48.00	\$ 48.00					
								Smokemont Group Camping									
								Yes (15 persons)		1	\$ 23.00	\$ 23.00					
								Smokemont Group Camping									
								Yes (20 persons)		2		\$ 33.00					
								Yes Anthony Creek Horse Camp		3	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
								Yes Big Creek Horse Camp		5	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
								Yes Cataloochee Horse Camp		7	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
								Yes Round Bottom Horse Camp		5	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
								Yes Tow String Horse Camp		3	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					

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National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Great Smoky Mountains NP	NC/TN	Non-Demo							Sugarlands Visitor Center Movie (per Adult) Sugarlands Visitor Center Movie (per child)  Cades Cove Hayride with interpreter (per person) Collins Creek Picnic Pavilion (per day) Cosby Picnic Pavilion (per day) Deep Creek Picnic Pavilion (per period) Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Pavilion (per day) Twin Creeks Picnic Pavillion		\$6 per person during the day and \$8 per person at night.	\$ 8.00					
Greenbelt Park	MD	Demo					Yes No No	Greenbelt - 5/24/-9/2 Greenbelt - 9/3 - 5/23 Picnic Area (per site)		174 174	\$ 13.00 \$ 13.00 50.00- 150.00	\$ 14.00 \$ 14.00 50.00- 150.00			169,397		65,153
Guadalupe Mountains NP	TX	Non-Demo	None	None	None	None	No	Dog Canyon Dog Canyon Group Campsite (per person) Group Camping (non-refundable deposit minimum) Group Camping (per person) Pine Springs Canyon		16 1 2 39	\$ 8.00 \$ 3.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 3.00 \$ 8.00	\$ 8.00 \$ 3.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 3.00 \$ 8.00	Proposed new LWCF A entrance fee park.				
Guilford Courthouse NMP	NC								Facility Use - Day (per hour) Facility Use - Night (per hour) Weddings - Day (per hour) Weddings - Night (per hour)								

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NTPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Gulf Islands NS	FL	Demo	6	3	6	3								Florida District/\$20 Annual Pass	4,586,663	1,234,283	
	MS	Demo					Yes	Fort Pickens (non-electric)		42	\$ 15.00	20.00					
							Yes	Fort Pickens (electric)		158	\$ 20.00	20.00					
							No	Fort Pickens Dump Station			\$ 5.00	N/A					
							No	Davis Bayou (non-electric)		51	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
							No	Davis Bayou (electric)			\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00					
							No	Davis Bayou Youth			\$20(10-25)	\$20 (10-15)					
							No	Group Camp		1	\$30(26-40)	\$30 (26-40)					
							Yes	Fort Pickens Group Camping (10-25 persons per site)			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
							Yes	Fort Pickens Group Camping (26-40 persons per site)			\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
							No	Naval Live Oaks Group Camping (10-25 persons per site)			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
							No	Naval Live Oaks Group Camping (26+ persons per site)			\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
							Yes	Battery Langdon Pavilion		1	\$30 (1-99)	\$30 (1-99)					
							Yes	Battery Worth Pavilion		2	\$30 (1-99)	\$30 (1-99)					
							No	Davis Bayou Pavilion #1		1	\$25(1-99)	\$25(1-99)					
							No	Davis Bayou Pavilion #3			\$100(100+)	\$100(100+)					
							No	Davis Bayou Pavilion #5			\$25(1-99)	\$25(1-99)					
							No	Davis Bayou Pavilion #5			\$100(100+)	\$100(100+)					



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National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Haleakala NP</b>	HI	Demo	10	5	10	5	Yes		Perdido Key East Pavilions	2	\$30 (1-99)	\$100 (100+)	\$10 Summit district car pass and \$5 for Summit District-Individual Bicycle, Motorcycle, or Foot: Honor Hawaii Volcanoes NP and Po'u honua O Honaunau NHPs Annual passes.	\$20 Annual pass is also valid in other Hawaii parks.	1,925,133	2,379,979	
<b>Hampton NHS</b>	MD	Demo					Yes No		Santa Rosa Cluster Pavilions Naval Live Oaks Pavilion  Davis Bayou Boat Launch (per day)  Davis Bayou Boat Launch (Annual)  <del>Davis Bayou Dump Fee</del>	2 1  1	\$30 (1-99) \$50 (1-99)  \$ 3.00	\$30 (1-99) \$50 (1-99)  \$ 3.00			22,153	17,408	
<b>Hampton NHS</b>	MD	Demo					No  No No No		House Tour (per person) House Tour (with Golden Age Passport) House Tour (with Golden Access Passport) Annual Park Fee		\$ 5.00 \$ 2.00 Free \$ 20.00	\$ 5.00 \$ 2.00 Free \$ 20.00					
<b>Harpers Ferry NHP</b>	WV	Demo	5	3	5	3							Demo under National Capital Parks I & II		323,010	308,680	
<b>Harry S.Truman NHS</b>	MO	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3								\$15 Annual Pass			
<b>Hawaii Volcanoes NP</b>	HI	Demo	10	5	10	5							Hawaii Volcanoes NP will honor Haleakala and Pu'u honua O Honaunau's Annual passes.	\$20 Annual pass	1,502,855	3,586,684	
<b>Herbert Hoover NHS</b>	IA	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											
<b>Home of FDR NHS</b>							No		Picnic Shelter Reservations		\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00			131,150	313,412	
<b>Hopewell Culture NHP</b>	OH	Non-Demo	5	3	5	3							Fees charged March - November.				
<b>Hopewell Furnace NHS</b>	PA	Demo	None	4	None	4											

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000 FY
Hot Springs NP	AR	Non-Demo					No	Gulpha Gorge		47	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00			71,628	36,763
Hovenweep NM	CO	Demo	6	3	6	3	No	Hovenweep Interpretive Fee (per person)		32	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	Includes Arches NP, Canyonlands NP, & Natural Bridges NM Demo under Southeast Utah Group.	\$25 Annual pass good for entire Southeast Utah Group.	44,452	31,794
Independence NHP	PA						No	Interpretive Fee - Portrait Gallery(per person) Interpretive Fee - Todd & Bishop Houses (per person)			\$ 2.00 \$ 2.00	\$ 2.00 \$ 2.00			3,189,810	60,838
Indiana Dunes NL	IN	Non-Demo					No	Dunewood Picnic Shelter Special Events - Weddings Camping - Family/Single sites Apr 1-Oct 31 (per site) Camping - Walk-in Sites Apr 1-Oct 31(per site) Camping - Family/Single Sites Nov 1 - Mar 3 (per site) Camping - Walk-in Sites Nov 1-Mar 31 (per site) Showers at camping areas (per each 3 minutes) Trailer/Recreational Vehicle Disposal Special Request Guided Tours (up to 15 persons) Special Request Guided Tours (each additional person) Daily Use Fee(per private/non-commercial vehicle) West Beach recreational facilities Daily Use Fee(per person in private/non-commercial vehicle)West Beach recreational facilities			\$ 25.00 \$ 50.00 54 \$ 10.00 25 \$ 10.00 54 \$ 5.00 25 \$ 4.00 \$ 0.50 \$ 5.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 1.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 0.50	\$ 25.00  \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 0.50 \$ 5.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 1.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 0.50				
Indiana Dunes NL	IN	Non-Demo					No	Daily use fee (per bus) West Beach recreational facilities			\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00				

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
							No		Daily use fee (annual permit) West Beach recreational facilities		\$35.00	\$36.00					
Isle Royale NP	MI	Demo					No No No No		Day Use Fee (per Adult) Annual User Fee (per person) Annual Fee (per boat)		\$ 4.00 \$ 50.00 \$ 150.00	\$ 4.00 \$ 50.00 \$ 150.00			21,278		235,553
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	MO	Demo	None	2	None	3	No		Use Fee - Movie Theater (per Adult) Use Fee - Movie Theater (per child)		\$ 4.00 \$ 2.50	\$ 4.00 \$ 2.50			3,527,377		2,226,846
Jewel Cave NM	SD	Non-Demo					Yes Yes  Yes Yes Yes		Candlelight Tour (per Adult) Candlelight Tour (per child ages 6-16)  Scenic Tour (per Adult) Scenic Tour (per child ages 6-16)  Spelunking (per Adult) <del>Organized Motorcoach Tour Group</del> Cave Visit (per person)  Target Tour (per Adult) Target Tour (per child)		\$8.00 \$ 4.00  \$8.00 \$ 4.00  \$20.00 N/A  N/A N/A	\$9.00 \$ 5.00  \$9.00 \$ 5.00  \$20.00 N/A  N/A N/A					
John F. Kennedy NHS	MA	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

National Park Service Fee Schedule																	
	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
John Muir NHS	CA	Demo	None	3	None	3							Honor daily entrance permit and Annual park pass sold at Muir Woods NM.	\$10 Annual pass and 5.00 family rate	33,904		11,762
Johnstown Flood NM	PA	Demo	None	2	None	3							Includes Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS & Ft. Necessity NB; Demo under Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS.		123,773		37,373
Joshua Tree NP	CA	Demo	10	5	10	5	Yes	Black Rock Canyon		100	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00		\$25 Annual pass	1,215,014		1,235,384
								Cottonwood		62	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							Yes	Cottonwood Spring Group Camping -									
							Yes	Sep 15-May 31		3	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
							Yes	Indian Cove - Family Campsites		100	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							Yes	Indian Cove - 15-35 person Campsites			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
							Yes	Indian Cove - 36-60 person Campsites			\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00					
							Yes	Sheep Pass - 15-35 person Campsites			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
							Yes	Sheep Pass - 36-60 person Campsites			\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00					
Katmai NP and Preserve	AK	Demo					Yes	Brooks		60	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00			51,399		99,019
							Yes	Brooks Camp Day Use Fee (per person per day)			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Kenai Fjords NP</b>	AK	Demo	5	2	5	3		Coastal Cabins - Aialik Bay No (per night) Coastal Cabins - North Arm Bay No (per night) No Coastal Cabins - Holgate (per night) No Exit Glacier Cabins - Willow No Exit Glacier Cabins - Cottonwood			\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00		\$15 Annual pass	254,428		131,728
<b>Kings Canyon NP</b>	CA	Non-Demo						No Azalea No Canyon View Canyon View Campground - 10-20 No persons (per site) <del>Cedar Grove Group Camping - 21-40-</del> No persons (per person additional) No Crystal Springs No Moraine No Sentinel No Sheep Creek No Sunset Sunset Campground Group Camping - No 12-25 persons (per site)		113 37	\$ 16.00 \$ 16.00	\$ 16.00 \$ 16.00					
											\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
										63	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00					
										120	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00					
										83	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00					
										111	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00					
										200	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00					
											\$ 30.00	\$ 40.00					
<b>Kings Mountain NMP</b>	SC	Non-Demo					No		Facility Use Fee		\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00					
<b>Klondike Gold Rush NHP</b>	AK	Demo					No		Interpretive Fee Moore House (per Adult) Interpretive Fee - Moore House (per child)		\$ 2.00 \$ 1.00	\$ 2.00 \$ 1.00			694,478		2,533

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Lake Mead NRA</b>	NV	Demo	5	3	5	3		Boulder Beach - Regular Campsite No (per site) Boulder Beach Group Camping No (minimum per site) Boulder Beach Group Camping (additional per person in No excess of 25 persons) No Callville Bay No Cottonwood Cove No Echo Bay No Hemenway Hemenway Group Camping No (minimum) Hemenway Group Camping (additional per person in No excess of 25 persons) No Katherine No Las Vegas Wash No Temple Bar		154 4  80 149 166 184 4  173 89 153	\$ 10.00 \$ 30.00  \$ 1.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00  \$ 30.00  \$ 1.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00	\$ 10.00 \$ 30.00  \$ 1.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00  \$ 30.00  \$ 1.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00	\$3 is only valid for five days.	\$20 Annual pass	8,967,850	1,060,550	
<b>Lake Meredith NRA</b>	TX	Demo					No No No		Boat Launch (per 1-Day) Boat Launch (per 3-Days) Boat Launch (Annual)		\$ 4.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 40.00	\$ 4.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 40.00			1,668,038	113,158	

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

National Park Service Fee Schedule																	
	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Lake Roosevelt NRA	WA	Demo					No	Cloverleaf - May 1-Sept 30 (per site) Cloverleaf - Oct 1- Apr 30 (per site) Evans - May 1-Sept 30 (per site) Evans - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site) Fort Spokane Fort Spokane Group Camping Gifford - May 1-Sept 30 (per site) Gifford - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site)  Haag Cove - May 1-Sept 30 (per site) Haag Cove - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site) Hawk Creek - May 1-Sept 30 (per site) Hawk Creek - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site) Hunter - May 1-Sept 30 (per site) Hunter - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site) Hunter Group Camping Jones Bay - May 1-Sept 30 (per site) Jones Bay - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site) Kamloops Island - May 1-Sept 30 (per site) Kamloops Island - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site) Keller Ferry - May 1-Sept 30 (per site) Keller Ferry - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site) Keller Ferry Group Camping  Kettle Falls - May 1-Sept 30 (per site) Kettle Falls - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site) Kettle Falls Group Camping Kettle River - May 1-Sept 30 (per site) Kettle River - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site)		11 34 67 2 47  16  28 39 3 6  18  50 2  89 2 13	\$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 25.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00  \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 25.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00  \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 25.00  \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 25.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00	\$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 25.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00  \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 25.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00  \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 25.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 5.00				1,417,468	330,948

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Lake Roosevelt NRA	WA	Demo						Marcus Island - May 1-Sept 30 (per site)		27	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								Marcus Island - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
								North Gorge - May 1-Sept 30 (per site)		12	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								North Gorge - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
								Porcupine Bay - May 1-Sept 30 (per site)		37	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								Porcupine Bay - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
								Snag Cove - May 1-Sept 30 (per site)		9	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								Snag Cove - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
								Spring Canyon - May 1-Sept 30 (per site)		87	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								Spring Canyon - Oct 1-Apr 30 (per site)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
								Spring Canyon Group Camping		1	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
								Group Camping - Non-refundable deposit (minimum)			\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
								Group Camping (additional per person ages 5-62)			\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00					
								Boat Launch Fee Jan 1-Apr 30			\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
								Boat Launch Fee May 1-Sep 30			\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00					
								Boat Launch Fee Oct 1-Dec 31			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
								Boat Launch Fee (per week with Golden Age/Access Passports)			\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00					



**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Lassen Volcanic NP	CA	Demo	10	5	10	5	No	Butte Lake - Family Sites w/o water No Butte Lake - Group Sites No Butte Lake Horse Camp (camp site) No Butte Lake Horse Camp (per animal) No Crags No Juniper Lake - Family Sites Juniper Lake Group Camping No (per site) Lost Creek Group Camping No (per site) No Manzanita Lake No Manzanita Lake and Southwest No Southwest Walk-in No Summit Lake - North No Summit Lake - South No Warner Valley  No No		98    45       179   46 48 15	\$ 10.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 8.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 45.00 \$ 14.00 \$ 8.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 14.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 12.00	\$ 12.00 \$ 40.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 8.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 45.00 \$ 14.00 \$ 8.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 14.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 12.00	Honor Whiskeytown Annual Pass.	\$20 Annual pass	376,547	721,288	
Lava Beds NM	CA	Demo	5	3	5	3	No	Indian Wells (summer) No Indian Wells (winter) Indian Wells Group Camping No (per person per group)		45	\$ 10.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 2.00	\$ 10.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 2.00		\$10 Annual pass	121,884	74,533	
Lincoln Boyhood NM	IN	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											
Lincoln Home NHS	IL	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3	No		Parking Fee (per hour)		\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00					
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	MT	Demo	10	5	10	5									338,277	307,715	
Longfellow NHS	MA	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											

## **National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPSRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Mammoth Cave NP	KY	Demo					Yes	Headquarters		111	\$ 14.00	\$ 15.00			1,756,063	2,102,915	
								Headquarters ( w/ electricity/water)		111	N/A	\$ 20.00					
								Headquarters (w/ electricity/water) - VIP-Public-Preferred		4	N/A	\$ 30.00					
							Yes	Houchens Ferry Campground		12	\$ 10.00	\$ 11.00					
							Yes	Maple Springs Group Camping (minimum per site)		3	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
							Yes	Maple Springs Horse (minimum per site)		4	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
							No	Enclosed Picnic Shelter (Fee Demo Project)			N/A	\$ 75.00					
							Yes	Headquarters Picnic Shelter			\$ 35.00	\$ 50.00					
								GUIDED CAVE TOURS									
							Yes	Cleveland Avenue Tour (per Adult)			\$ 8.00	\$ 10.00					
							Yes	Cleveland Avenue Tour (per youth)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
							Yes	Discovery Self-guided Tour (per Adult)			\$ 3.50	\$ 4.00					
							Yes	Discovery Self-guided Tour (per youth)			\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00					
							Yes	Frozen Niagara Tour (per Adult)			\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00					
							Yes	Frozen Niagara Tour (per youth)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
							Yes	Gothic Tour (per Adult)			\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00					
							Yes	Gothic Tour (per youth)			\$ 5.00	\$ 4.00					
							Yes	Grand Avenue Tour (per Adult)			\$ 16.00	\$ 18.00					
							Yes	Grand Avenue Tour (per youth)			\$ 9.00	\$ 9.00					
							Yes	Great Onyx Tour (per Adult)			\$ 9.00	\$ 10.00					
							Yes	Great Onyx Tour (per youth)			\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00					
							Yes	Historic Tour (per Adult)			\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00					
							Yes	Historic Tour (per youth)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
							Yes	Intro to Caving Tour (per Adult)			\$ 18.00	\$ 22.00					
							Yes	Intro to Caving Tour (per youth)			\$ 13.00	\$ 17.00					
							Yes	Making of Mammoth Tour (per Adult)			\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00					
Mammoth Cave NP	KY	Demo					Yes	Making of Mammoth Tour (per youth)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
							Yes	Mammoth Passage Tour (per Adult)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
						Yes		Mammoth Passage Tour (per youth)	\$	3.00	\$	4.00				
						Yes		Mobility Impaired Tour (per Adult)	\$	7.00	\$	10.00				
						Yes		Mobility Impaired Tour (per youth)	\$	4.00	\$	5.00				
						Yes		Travertine Tour (per Adult)	\$	7.00	\$	8.00				
						Yes		Travertine Tour (per youth)	\$	4.00	\$	4.00				
						Yes		Trog Tour (per <b>youth-only</b> )	\$	9.00	\$	12.00				
						Yes		Violet City Lantern Tour - Seasonal (per Adult)	\$	9.00	\$	12.00				
						Yes		Violet City Lantern Tour - Seasonal (per youth)	\$	6.00	\$	6.00				
						Yes		Wild Cave Tour (Adults only - ages 16 and above)	\$	35.00	\$	45.00				
								GROUP TOURS								
						Yes		Group Tours - Cleveland Avenue (per Adult)	\$	7.50		None				
						Yes		Group Tours - Cleveland Avenue (per youth)	\$	4.50		None				
						Yes		Group Tours - Frozen Niagara (per Adult)	\$	7.50		None				
						Yes		Group Tours - Frozen Niagara (per youth)	\$	4.50		None				
						Yes		Group Tours - Gothic (per Adult)	\$	7.50		None				
						Yes		Group Tours - Gothic (per youth)	\$	4.50		None				
						Yes		Group Tours - Historic (per Adult)	\$	7.50		None				
						Yes		Group Tours - Historic (per youth)	\$	4.50		None				
						Yes		Group Tours - Mammoth Passage (per Adult)	\$	4.50		None				
						Yes		Group Tours - Mammoth Passage (per youth)	\$	2.50		None				
						Yes		Group Tours - Travertine (per Adult)	\$	6.50		None				
						Yes		Group Tours - Travertine (per youth)	\$	3.50		None				

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National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Manassas NBP</b>	VA	Demo	None	2	None	3							Demo under National Capital Parks I & II.		685,940		150,861
<b>Martin Van Buren NHS</b>	NY	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											
<b>Mesa Verde NP</b>	CO	Demo	10	5	10	5	No	Morefield Canyon (Mid-Apr to Mid-Oct) RV and Tent Morefield Canyon (Mid-Apr to Mid-Oct) Full hook-up Morefield Canyon - Group Camping (Mid-Apr to Mid-Oct) Minimum Morefield Canyon - Group Camping (Mid-Apr to Mid-Oct) (per person after minimum is met)						The entrance fee is \$10 per vehicle and \$5 for cyclists and motorcycles	455,190		818,482
<b>Minute Man NHP</b>	MA	Demo					No		Special Interpretive Fee - On-site Program		\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00			995,564		18,004
							No		Special Interpretive Fee - Off-site Program		\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00					
							No		Wayside Fee (per person ages 17-61)		\$ 5.00	\$ 4.00					
							No		Wayside Fee (per person in group)		\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
<b>Mojave National Preserve</b>	CA	Non-Demo					No	Black Canyon Equestrian and Group Camping (25 persons maximum per site)		2	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
							No	Hole-in-the-Wall		35	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Mid Hills		26	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
<b>Montezuma Castle NM</b>	AZ	Demo	None	2	None	3							Demo under Flagstaff Areas project.		794,611		819,794

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National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Moore's Creek NB</b>	NC	Non-Demo					No	Patriot's Hall (All Year)									
<b>Morristown NHP</b>	NJ	Demo	None	4	None	4								\$15 Annual pass	506,210	113,599	
<b>Mount Rainier NP</b>	WA	Demo	10	5	10	5	Yes	Cougar Rock - Jun 28-Sep 6 (per family site) Cougar Rock - Sep 7-Jun 27 (per family site) Cougar Rock (per extra vehicle)		200	\$ 15.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 5.00	\$ 15.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 5.00		\$30 Annual pass	1,339,071	2,319,977	
							Yes	Cougar Rock Group Camping (per person minimum) Ipsut Creek	No water (dry camping in 2000)	5 32	\$ 9.00 w/o water-Site 20 \$20/Site 21 \$25 w/water-Site 20 \$25/Site 25 \$36	\$ 10.00 w/o water-Site 20 \$20/Site 21 \$25 w/water-Site 20 \$25/Site 25 \$37					
							Yes	Ipsut Creek Group Camping Ohanapecosh - Jun 28 - Sep 6 (per family site) Ohanapecosh - Sep 7 - Jun 27 (per family site) Ohanapecosh (per extra vehicle) Sunshine Point White River		1 205 20 112	\$ 15.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00	\$ 15.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00					
<b>Muir Woods NM</b>	CA	Demo	None	2	None	5							Honor John Muir NM daily entrance fee and Annual Pass.	\$10 Annual pass	880,713	1,393,162	

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National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
National Capital Parks - East	MD	Demo					No	Fort Washington Park Group Area A (100-300 persons)		\$ 50.00	\$ 75.00						
							No	Fort Washington Park Group Areas B, B2, or B4		\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00						
							No	Fort Washington Park Group Area B1 and B3 (1-150 persons)		\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00						
							No	Fort Washington Park Group Area C		\$ 50.00	\$ 75.00						
							No	Fort Washington Park Group Area D1 or D2 (1-50 persons)		\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00						
							No	Fort Washington Park Group Area D3 (1-150 persons)		\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00						
							No	Fort Washington Park Combined Picnic (All B areas) (100-500 persons)		\$220.00	\$220.00						
							No	Interpretive Fee - Candlelight Tour (per person)		\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00						
Natural Bridges NM	UT	Demo	6	3	6	3	No	Natural Bridges		13	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	Includes Arches NP & Canyonlands NP; Demo under Southeast Utah Group.	\$25 Annual pass good for entire Southeast Utah Group.	114,153		97,896
North Cascades NP	WA	Demo					No	Colonial Creek		164	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00			25,715		118,074
							No	Goodell Creek		28	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							No	Goodell Creek Group Sites			\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
							No	Newhalem Creek		129	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Newhalem Creek Group campsites			\$ 32.00	\$ 32.00					
Obed NSR	TN						No	Rock Creek		12	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00					
Ocmulgee NM	GA	Non-Demo					No	Guest Lecture Fee (per person)		\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00						
							No	Special Interpretive Fee (per person)		\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00						

### Appendix 3.1

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Olympic NP	WA	Demo	10	5	10	5							Proposed new fee increase. Park has submitted a revised implementation plan.	\$30 Annual pass	3,292,300	1,787,312	
								No Altaire		30	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								No Deer Park - Semi-primitive			\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
								No Dosewallips			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								No Elwha		41	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								No Fairholm		87	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								No Graves Creek			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								No Heart O' The Hills		103	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								No Hoh Rain Forest		89	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								No July Creek			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								No Kalaloch		175	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
								Kalaloch Group Camping -									
								No Reservation Fee (per site)			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
								Kalaloch Group Camping									
								No (per person per night)			\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00					
								No Mora		94	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								Mora Group Camping -									
								No Reservation Fee (per site)			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
								Mora Group Camping									
								No (per person per night)			\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00					
								No Ozette			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								No Soleduc		80	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
								Soleduc Group Camping - Reservation									
								No Fee (per site)			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
								Soleduc Group Camping									
								No (per person per night)			\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00					
								No Staircase		59	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
								No Wilderness Use Fee - Registration			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
								Wilderness Use Fee									
								No (per individual per night)			\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00					
								No Wilderness Pass (Annual)			\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
								Wilderness Pass (Annual per each									
								No additional household member)			\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00					
								Wilderness Maximum Trip Rate up to									
								No 14 nights (per maximum of 6 persons)			\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00					
								Wilderness Maximum Trip Rate up to									
								No 14 nights (per group of 7-12 persons)			\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00					
								No			\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00					
								Parking - Ozette (per vehicle)			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
								No RV Dumping (per use)			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	AZ	Non-Demo	5	3	5	3	No	Group Camping									
							No	Twin Peaks		208	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
											\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
Oregon Caves NM	OR	Demo	None	\$5 per person 5-16 yrs of age. \$7.50 for adults	None	\$5 per person 5-16 yrs of age. \$7.50 for adults											
Ozark NSR	MO	Non-Demo															
							No	Akers									
							No	Akers Group Camping-									
							No	Alley Spring		171	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Alley Spring Cluster Site -									
							No	7-10 persons (per site)		14	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
							No	Alley Spring Cluster Site - 11-20									
							No	persons (additional per person)		14	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00					
							No	Alley Spring Group Camping - 7-15									
							No	persons (per site)		3	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
							No	Alley Spring Group Camping - 16-20									
							No	persons (per site)			\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00					
							No	Alley Spring Group Camping - 21-25									
							No	persons (per site)			\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00					
							No	Alley Spring Group Camping - 26-30									
							No	persons (per site)			\$ 60.00	\$ 60.00					
							No	Alley Spring Group Camping - 31-45									
							No	persons (per site)			\$ 90.00	\$ 90.00					
							No	Big Spring		93	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Big Spring Group Camping - 7-15									
							No	persons (per site)		3	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
							No	Big Spring Group Camping - 16-20									
							No	persons (per site)			\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00					
							No	Big Spring Group Camping - 21-25									
							No	persons (per site)			\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00					
							No	Big Spring Group Camping - 26-30									
							No	persons (per site)			\$ 60.00	\$ 60.00					
							No	Big Spring Group Camping - 31-45									
							No	persons (per site)			\$ 90.00	\$ 90.00					
							No	Two Rivers		19	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
							No	Two Rivers Group Camping - 7-15									
							No	persons (per site)		2	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					



**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Ozark NSR	MO	Non-Demo						Two Rivers Group Camping - 16-20 No persons (per site) Two Rivers Group Camping - 21-25 No persons (per site) Two Rivers Group Camping - 26-30 No persons (per site) Two Rivers Group Camping - 31-45 No persons (per site) No Round Spring		60	\$ 40.00 \$ 50.00 \$ 60.00 \$ 90.00 \$ 12.00	\$ 40.00 \$ 50.00 \$ 60.00 \$ 90.00 \$ 12.00					
Ozark NSR	MO	Non-Demo						Round Spring Group Camping - 7-15 No persons (per site) Round Spring Group Camping - 16-20 No persons (per site) Round Spring Group Camping - 21-25 No persons (per site) Round Spring Group Camping - 26-30 No persons (per site) Round Spring Group Camping - 31-45 No persons (per site) Round Spring Cluster Site - No 7-10 persons (per site) Round Spring Cluster Site - 11-20 No persons (additional per person) No Pulltite Pulltite Group Camping - No 7-15 persons (per site) Pulltite Group Camping - No 16-20 persons (per site) Pulltite Group Camping - No 21-25 persons (per site) Pulltite Group Camping - No 26-30 persons (per site) Pulltite Group Camping - No 31-45 persons (per site) No Powder Mill Round Spring Cluster Sites - 7-10 No persons (base rate) Round Spring Cluster Sites - 11-20 No persons (per person) No Cave Tour (per Adult) No Cave Tour (per child) No Picnic Shelter Use		3 9 9 55 3 8 30	\$ 30.00 \$ 40.00 \$ 50.00 \$ 60.00 \$ 90.00 \$ 20.00 \$ 2.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 40.00 \$ 50.00 \$ 60.00 \$ 90.00 \$12.00 \$ 20.00 \$ 2.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 2.00 \$ 30.00	\$ 30.00 \$ 40.00 \$ 50.00 \$ 60.00 \$ 90.00 \$ 20.00 \$ 2.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 40.00 \$ 50.00 \$ 60.00 \$ 90.00 \$13.00 \$ 21.00 \$ 2.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 2.00 \$ 30.00					

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Padre Island NS</b>	TX	Demo	10	5	10	5	No	Bird Island Basin Day Use (Annual)			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00			722,615	619,514	
							No	Bird Island Basin Day Use (Daily)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
							No	Malachite Beach - (per each additional person over 6 per site)			\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00					
							No	Malachite Beach (6 persons per site)		45	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
<b>Pea Ridge NMP</b>	AR	Non-Demo	5	3	5	3											
<b>Pecos NHP</b>	NM	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											
<b>Perry's Victory and International Peace Mem.</b>	OH	Demo	None	3	None	3	No		Interpretive Fee (per person)		\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00			164,101	211,014	
							No		Interpretive Fee (per child)		\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
<b>Petersburg NB</b>	VA	Demo	10	5	10	5			Interpretive Fee - Jun-Aug (additional per person)		\$ 1.00	N/A			174,299	85,500	
<b>Petrified Forest NP</b>	AZ	Demo	10	5	10	5									612,017	932,330	
<b>Pictured Rocks NL</b>	MI	Demo					No	Hurricane River		22	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00			425,035	87,566	
							No	Little Beaver Lake		8	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							No	Twelve Mile Beach		37	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							No	Backcountry Reservation Permit (per person)									
							No	Backcountry Reservation Permit (per group)									
							No	Backcountry Reservation Permit (per one person, one night)			\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
							No	Backcountry Reservation Permit (per one person, 2-14 nights)			\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00					
							No	Backcountry Reservation Permit (per 6 persons, 1-14 nights)			\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00					
							No	Backcountry Reservation Permit (per 20 persons, 1-14 nights)			\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
<b>Pinnacles NM</b>	CA	Non-Demo	5	3	5	3		Chaparral						\$10 Annual pass Closed due to Flooding Closed due to flooding Closed due to Flooding	162,346	111,353	
								Group Camping (minimum)									
								Group Camping (each addtl. site per same group)									
<b>Pipe Spring NM</b>	AZ	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											

### Appendix 3.1 National Park Service Fee Schedule

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Pipestone NM	MN	Non-Demo	4	3	5	3								\$15 Annual Pass			
Point Reyes NS	CA	Demo					No	Camp (Hike in camping) & Tomales Bay Boat Camping permit (1-6 persons) Camp (Hike in camping) & Tomales Bay Boat Camping permit (7-14 persons) Camp (Hike in camping) & Tomales Bay Boat Camping permit (15-25) Camp (Hike in camping) & Tomales Bay Boat Camping permit - Family Site (1-6 persons) Camp (Hike in camping) & Tomales Bay Boat Camping permit - per group (7-14 persons) Camp (Hike in camping) & Tomales Bay Boat Camping permit - per group (15-25 persons) No Backcountry Permit (per permit) Backcountry Permit No (per group) No		6  6  <							

## **National Park Service Fee Schedule**

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**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000 FY
<b>Sagamore Hill NHS</b>	NY	Demo	None	5	None	5			Theodore Roosevelt Home Tour (first floor, walk-through)			\$ 3.00		Will begin charging \$3/person 06/02	55,472	123,100
<b>Saguaro NP</b>	AZ	Demo	6	3	6	3							Fees collected Rincon Mountain District only.		815,984	125,803
<b>Saint-Gaudens NHS</b>	NH	Demo	None	4	None	4	No		Special Interpretive Fee (per person)		\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00		Will begin charging \$5/person 05/02	36,403	50,246
<b>San Juan NHS</b>	PR	Demo	None	\$2.00 adults \$1.00 seniors \$1.00 (ages 13-17)	None	\$3.00 adults \$1.00 seniors \$1.00 (ages 13-17)	No No No No No		Day Use Fee (per person) Day Use Fee (Senior - ages 62+) Day Use Fee (per child - ages 13-17) Day Use Fee (Annual) Parking (per hour)		\$ 2.00 \$ 1.00 \$ 1.00 \$ 25.00 None	\$ 3.00 \$ 2.00 \$ 1.00 \$ 25.00 \$ 2.00		\$25.00 Annual pass	1,006,613	1,031,024
<b>Santa Monica Mountains NRA</b>	CA	Non-Demo						Circle X Area Group Camping Happy Hollow	Ranch House(per day) <del>Swimming Pool</del>	1	2.00/person \$ 150.00	2.00/person \$ 150.00				
<b>Saratoga NHP</b>	NY	Non-Demo	5	3	5	3							No change in off-season 11/1-4/30	Will start charging fees 5/02		
<b>Scotts Bluff NM</b>	NE	Demo	5	2	5	3									121,575	60,203

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Sequoia NP	CA	Demo	10	5	10	5	No	Atwell Mill Backcountry Permit		23	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00		\$20.00 Annual pass	1,367,522	2,642,881	
							No	(per reservation)			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							No	Buckeye Flat		29	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
							No	Cold Springs		37	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
							Yes	Dorst Creek		218	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								Dorst Creek- Sites A, B, and E				\$ 40.00					
								Dorst Creek - Sites C				\$ 60.00					
								Dorst Creek - Sites D				\$ 50.00					
								Dorst Creek Group Camping									
								10-30 persons (per site)			\$ 38.00	\$ 38.00					
								Dorst Creek Group Camping									
								31-50 persons									
								(per each addtl person per site)			\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00					
							Yes	Lodgepole		250	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00					
							No	Potwisha		44	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
							No	South Fork		13	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
Shenandoah NP	VA	Demo	10	5	10	5	Yes	Big Meadows (May 14-Oct 28)		217	\$ 17.00	\$ 17.00			1,423,266	3,554,578	
								Big Meadows (Apr 5-May 13 & Oct 28-Nov 26)			\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								Dundo Group Camping		7	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
								Lewis Mountain		32	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								Loft Mountain		231	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								Mathews Arm		186	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
Shiloh NMP	TN	Non-Demo	4	3	5	3											
Sitka NHP	AK	Demo					No	Interpretive Fee -Russian Bishop's House (per person)			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00			192,943	19,419	
							No	Interpretive Fee -Russian Bishop's House (per person) w/ Golden Age/Access									
							No	Interpretive Fee - Russian Bishop's House (children under 12 years)			Free	Free					
							No	Interpretive Fee - Russian Bishop's House (Maximum for family)			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					

## **National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	MI	Demo	7	None	7	None		D. H. Day		88	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00		\$15.00 Annual pass	1,364,834		1,038,662
								<del>D.H. Day Group Camping - 7-10 people</del>									
								<del>D.H. Day Group Camping - 11-25 people (per each additional person)</del>									
								D.H. Day Group Camping - 7-25									
								Yes people (per each site)									
								Platte River									
								Yes site without electrical hookup									
								Platte River									
								electrical hookup (in addition to base camp site fee)									
								Yes									
								Platte River Group Camping									
								Yes (flat rate)									
								Yes									
								Platte River Walk-in Site									
								Backcountry Permit Individual (per permit)									
								Backcountry Permit Group (per person)									
Backcountry Permit Group (minimum)																	
Backcountry - White Pine																	
Backcountry - Valley View																	
South Manitou Island - Bay (per site)																	
South Manitou Island - Weather Station (per site)																	
South Manitou - Popple																	
South Manitou Island Group Site (7-25 persons)																	
Yes																	
North Manitou Island																	
Wilderness Camping																	
North Manitou Island Group Camping (7-25 persons)																	
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	AZ	Demo	None	3	None	3							Includes Wupatki NM; Demo under Flagstaff Areas project.		172,341		

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS</b>	NY	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											
<b>Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS</b>	NY	Non-Demo	None	\$3 adults \$2 seniors \$1 (ages 13-17)	None	\$3 adults \$2 seniors \$1 (ages 13-17)								\$6.50 family rate			
<b>Theodore Roosevelt NP</b>	ND	Demo	10	5	10	5	No	Cottonwood		76	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00			435,082	330,414	
							No	Cottonwood Group Camping		1	\$2 per person; \$20 minimum	\$2 per person; \$20 minimum					
							No	Juniper Creek		50	\$ 10.00	\$ 11.00					
							No	Juniper Creek Group Camping		1	\$2 per person; \$20 minimum	\$2 per person; \$20 minimum					
							No	Roundup Group Camp		1	\$2 per person; \$20 minimum	\$2 per person; \$20 minimum					
<b>Timpanogos Cave NM</b>	UT	Demo					No	1-Hour Tour (per Adult)			\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00			116,835	380,567	
							No	1-Hour Tour (per junior)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
							No	1-Hour Tour (per infant, ages 0-2)			FREE	FREE					
							No	1-Hour Tour (per child, ages 3-5)			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
							No	Introduction to Caving Tour - 90-minutes (per person)			\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00					
							No	Partnership Fee (per 3 days)			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
							No	Partnership Fee (per 14 days)			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					
							No	Partnership Fee (per season)			\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
<b>Tonto NM</b>	AZ	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											



**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Tumacacori NHP</b>	AZ	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3											
<b>Tuzigoot NM</b>	AZ	Demo	None	2	None	3							Demo under Flagstaff Areas project.		113,388		
<b>Valley Forge NHP</b>	PA	Non-Demo	None	3	None	3	No	Washington Headquarters Tour (per person)		\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00		Fee charged 4/1 - 11/30 for entry to Washington's Headquarters.		407,463	299,036	
<b>Vicksburg NMP</b>	MS	Non-Demo	5	3	5	3											
<b>Virgin Islands NP</b>	VI	Demo					No No	Trunk Bay User Fee - Day Use (person/day) Annaberg Plantation User Fee Day Use (person/day) Annual Pass-day use (per-individual) Annual Pass-day use (per-family) Hassle Island User Fee Day Use Hassle Island User Fee Day Use (per-individual) Hassle Island Annual Pass Day Use (per-family)		\$ 4.00 \$ 4.00	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.00				632,704	771,460	
<b>Walnut Canyon NM</b>	AZ	Demo	None	3	None	3							Demo under Flagstaff Areas project.		114,803		

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Whiskeytown NRA	CA	Demo	5 None	5 None								Fee Demo Park under Lassen Volcanic NP	Honor Lassen Annual pass	707,089	219,221	
							Oak Bottom - Waterfront Tent Sites Yes (May 15-Sep 15)			\$ 18.00	\$ 18.00					
							Oak Bottom - Other Tent Sites Yes (May 15-Sep 15)		100	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00					
							Oak Bottom - All Sites (Sep 6-May 14)			\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
							Oak Bottom - RV Sites Yes (May 15-Sep 15)		22	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
							Oak Bottom - RV Sites (Sep 6-May 14)			\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00					
							Dry Creek Group Campground - 20-50 Yes persons (per site)			\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00					
							Dry Creek Group Campground - 51- 100 persons (per site)			\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00					
							Whiskey Creek Group Day Use Area (20-80 persons) Yes		1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00					
							Whiskey Creek Group Day Use Area (20-40 persons) Yes		2	\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00					
							Whiskey Creek Group Day Use Area - all 3 sites (81-160 persons)			\$ 130.00	\$ 130.00					
							Brandy Creek RV - May 15-Sep 15		37	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
							Brandy Creek RV - Sep 15-May 14			\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00					
							Daily Use (per vehicle)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
							Park Use Pass (Annual per calendar year)			\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00					
							Primitive Camping (per night)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
							Goldpanning (Annual per person ages 17 and older)			\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00					
							Wood Gathering (per 2 cords annually)			\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00					

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>White Sands NM</b>	NM	Demo	None	3	None	3	No	Backcountry Camping/ Group Camping (per Adult)			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00			518,109		569,036
							No	Backcountry Camping/ Group Camping (per child)			\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50					
							No	Interpretive Bike Tour (per Adult)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
							No	Interpretive Bike Tour (per child)			\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50					
							No	Lake Lucerno Tour (per person)			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
							No	Photo Workshops (per person per 1 day)			\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00					
							No	Photo Workshops (per person per 2 day)			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
<b>Whitman Mission NHS</b>	WA	Demo	None	3	None	3							Honor daily entrance permit sold at Fort Clatsop or Fort Vancouver; honor Mt. Rainier NP and Olympic NP Annual Pass.	\$10 Annual pass and \$5 family rate	67,040		26,484
<b>Wilson's Creek NB</b>	MO	Non-Demo	5	3	5	3								\$15 Annual pass			

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
<b>Wind Cave NP</b>	SD	Non-Demo					Yes	Elk Mountain - Summer Elk Mountain - Shoulder Seasons		75	\$ 10.00 \$ 5.00	\$ 10.00 \$ 5.00					
								Candlelight Cave Tour (per Adult)			\$ 9.00	\$ 9.00					
								Candlelight Cave Tour (per junior)			\$ 4.50	\$ 4.50					
								Caving Tour (per Adult)			\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
								Fairgrounds Cave Tour (per Adult)			\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
								Fairgrounds Cave Tour (per junior)			\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00					
								Garden of Eden Cave Tour (per Adult)			\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00					
								Garden of Eden Cave Tour (per junior)			\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
								Natural Entrance Cave Tour (per Adult)			\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
								Natural Entrance Cave Tour (per junior)			\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00					
								Special Needs (Ages 6-16)			\$2.50	\$2.50					
								Special Needs (per Adult)			\$5.00	\$5.00					
								Special Needs (per Adult) with Golden Age or Golden Access Passport			\$2.50	\$2.50					
<b>Women's Rights NHP</b>	NY	Demo	None	2	None	3			Interpretive Fee - House Tours (per person)		\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00			28,027		24,659
									Interpretive Fee - Special Group Tours (per hour)		\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
<b>Wright Brothers NM</b>	NC	Demo	4	2	5	3							Demo under Cape Hatteras NS project.		430,218		323,654
<b>Wupatki NM</b>	AZ	Demo	None	3	None	3		Crack-in-Rock Ruins Guided Overnight Hike (per person)			\$ 30.00	\$ 50.00	Includes Sunset Crater NM; Demo under Flagstaff Areas project.		248,028		405,591

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Fee Schedule																	
	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Yellowstone NP	ID MT WY	Demo	\$20 vehicle \$15 motorcycle \$15 snowmobile		\$20 vehicle \$15 motorcycle \$15 snowmobile	10	10	No Bridge Bay No Canyon No Grant Village Group Camping No (1-19 persons per night) Group Camping No (20-29 persons per night) Group Camping No (30-39 persons per night) Group Camping No (40-60 persons per night) No Indian Creek No Lewis Lake No Madison No Mammoth No Norris No Pebble Creek No Slough Creek No Tower Falls  No Hiker/Biker Fee (Campground)		429 271 425	\$ 15.00 \$ 15.00 \$ 15.00	\$ 15.00 \$ 15.00 \$ 15.00		\$40 Annual pass	2,839,025	5,849,680	
Yosemite NP	CA	Demo	20	10	20	10		Bridalveil Creek - Horse Camp (6 persons and 6 horses) Bridalveil Creek - Horse Camp (per person additional over 6 persons and 6 horses) Bridalveil Creek Family Yes Bridalveil Creek Group Camping Camp 4 - Backpacker (per person) Yes Crane Flat Hetch Hetchy Backpacker (per person) Yes Hetch Hetchy Group Camping Hetch Hetchy Horse Camp (per 6 people and 6 horses)			\$ 25.00 \$ 3.50 110 \$ 12.00 1 \$ 40.00 38 \$ 5.00 165 \$ 18.00 19 \$ 5.00 2 \$ 40.00 2 \$ 25.00	\$ 25.00 \$ 3.50 \$ 12.00 \$ 40.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 18.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 40.00 \$ 25.00		\$40 Annual pass	3,383,074	13,996,673	

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Yosemite NP	CA	Demo						Hetch Hetchy Horse Camp (per person additional over 6 people and 6 horses)			\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50					
								Yes Hodgdon Meadows Family		110	\$ 18.00	\$ 18.00					
								Yes Hodgdon Meadows Group Camping		4	\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00					
								Yes Lower Pines		165	\$ 18.00	\$ 18.00					
								Yes North Pines		84	\$ 18.00	\$ 18.00					
								North Pines Group Camping		11	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00					
								Porcupine Flat		75	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
								Sunnyside									
								Tamarack Flat		80	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
								Tuolumne Meadows - Backpacker (per person)		25	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					
								Yes Tuolumne Meadows Family		165	\$ 18.00	\$ 18.00					
								Tuolumne Meadows Group									
								Yes Camping		8	\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00					
								Tuolumne Meadows Horse Camp (6 people and 6 horses)		4	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
								Tuolumne Meadows Horse Camp (per person additional over 6 people and 6 horses)			\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50					
								Tuolumne Meadows (first-come-first-served)		150	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00					
								Yes Upper Pines		226	\$ 18.00	\$ 18.00					
								Yes Wawona Family		99	\$ 18.00	\$ 18.00					
								Yes Wawona Group Camping		1	\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00					
								Wawona Horse Camp									
								Yes (6 people and 6 horses)		3	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00					
								White Wolf		86	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00					
								Yosemite Creek		75	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00					
								Yosemite Creek Horse Camp		2	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00					
								Yosemite Valley Backpacker (per person)		25	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00					

**Appendix 3.1  
National Park Service Fee Schedule**

	ST	Demo or Non-Demo	2001 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2001 Per Person Entrance Fee	2002 Per Vehicle Entrance Fee	2002 Per Person Entrance Fee	On NPRS	Campground Name	Other Fees	# Camp Sites	CY 2001 Recreation Use Fee	CY 2002 Recreation Use Fee	Comments	Notes	# of Visitors FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenue 2000	FY
Zion NP	UT	Demo	20	10	20	10		South		128	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00	Includes transportation fee.	\$40 Annual pass	2,470,991		3,516,003
							Yes	Watchman (electric)		80	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00					
								Watchman (non electric)		70	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00					
								Watchman Group Camping									
								per person									
								(Minimum=9 people,									
							Yes	Maximum=40 people)		7	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00					
								Backcountry Permit									
								(per person per night)			N/A	N/A					
								Backcountry Permit									
								(per permit)			\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00					

**Appendix 3.2**  
**Bureau of Land Management Fee Schedule**

Bureau of Land Management Fee Demonstration Project	ST	Person			Site - camping			Site - day use			Group			SRP			Vehicle			Boat			Pass			RUP			Facility			FY2000	FY2000
		Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues
Dalton Highway/Marion Creek	AK-01				6	8 day							0.03	% of gross 0.03 rev												per 0 10 student			10,000	15,000			
Campbell Creek Science Center	AK-02																												54,303	162,256			
White Mountains Nat. Rec. Area	AK-03				6	6 day							0.03	% of gross 0.03 rev															58,866	25,185			
Taylor Hwy./Top of World	AK-04				6	8 night	3	3 day																					4,988	11,831			
Glennallen Field Office	AK-05				3-6	3-6 night							0.03	% of gross 0.03 rev															246,318	28,250			
Paria Canyon-Coyote Buttes	AZ-01	0	5 day		0	5 night																							12,622	104,395			
Hot Well Dunes Rec. Area	AZ-02															0	3 day				0	30 vehicle							15,600	7,245			
Aravaipa Canyon SRMA	AZ-04				4	5 night	1.5	5 person					0.03	% of gross 0.03 rev															13,048	33,280			
Gila Box Riparian NCA	AZ-05				0	5 night							0	% of gross 0.03 rev			0	3 trip											700	1,031			
Kingman Recreation Areas	AZ-06	2-8	4-10 night						5-20	15-30 night																			3,640	18,660			
Lake Havasu Rec. Areas	AZ-07															0	3-4 day	0	2 vessel										3,116,042	313,022			
Virgin River Basin	AZ-08				6	6-8 night			0	15 night						0	2 day												91,248	61,010			
Painted Rock Petroglyph Site and Campground	AZ-09																												6,500	20,857			
Yuma Recreation Sites	AZ-11												0.03	% of gross 0.03 rev		5	5 day			50	100 season								1,004,928	592,245			
Folsom Field Office	CF-01				10	10 night							0	% of gross 0.03 rev							25	25							647,036	50,189			
California Desert District Ridgecrest Field Office	CF-03												0	% of gross 0.03 rev		10	10 week			0	30 annual								547,072	20,676			
California Desert District Palm Springs Field Office	CF-03																												1,271,268	26,792			
El Centro Field Office	CF-03																												1,816,161	663,497			
Barstow Field Office	CF-03																												592,960	49,402			
Needles Field Office	CF-03																												62,371	2,561			
Arcata Field Office	CF-04				8	8 night							0	% of gross 0.03 rev															378,847	10,898			
Redding Field Office	CF-05								75	75 site			0	% of gross 0.03 rev								5-10	5-10 daily person/d						445,756	21,759			
Hollister Field Office	CF-06												0	% of gross 0.03 rev							0	2 ay							136,644	21,603			
Ukiah Field Office	CF-08																												307,461	7,360			
Bakersfield Field Office	CF-09				0	0 night							0	% of gross 0.03 rev															246,019	1,066			
Bishop Field Office	CF-10				0	0 night							0.03	% of gross 0.03 rev															1,663,688	12,648			
Eagle Lake Field Office	CF-11				6	6 night							0.03	% of gross 0.03 rev															198,456	6,842			
Gunnison Gorge	CO-01	0	3 day		0	5 night													0	15 year								8,507	23,940				



**Appendix 3.2**  
**Bureau of Land Management Fee Schedule**

Bureau of Land Management Fee Demonstration Project	ST	Person			Site - camping			Site - day use			Group			SRP			Vehicle			Boat			Pass			RUP			Facility			FY2000	FY2000
		Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues			
Anasazi Heritage Center	CO-02	0	3 day												% of gross		0	3 day				0	6 annual						33,228	33,380			
Upper Colorado River	CO-07												0.03	0.03 rev		0	3 day											49,000	103,100				
South Fork Snake River Corridor	ID-01	0	3 day																									340,642	36,401				
Milner Historic/Recreation Area	ID-02															0	3 day					0	25 annual						73,500	5,167			
Lud Drexler Park	ID-03				0	5 night																							67,100	4,206			
Kelly Island	ID-04				5	5 night																							3,966	4,346			
Pocatello/Malad	ID-05				3	5 night																							4,500	2,815			
Payette River Complex	ID-06												0.03	0.03 rev		0	3 day					0	30 season						53,400	54,208			
Steck Recreation Site	ID-07				0	5 night																							4,740	9,383			
Upper Salmon River	ID-08				5-6	5-6 night									% of gross														69,140	8,195			
Mackay Reservoir	ID-09				6	6 night									0	0.03 rev													19,924	5,234			
Lower Salmon	ID-10				0	7 night							0.03	0.03 rev															421,000	92,600			
Huckleberry	ID-11				7	9 night																							4,300	18,878			
South Fork Snake River Permits	ID-14				0	3 night																0	30 annual						2,695	14,752			
TOTAL																													1,064,907	256,185			
MONTANA																																	
Kipp Rec. Area/Missouri River	MT-01				0	6 night																							8,610	11,898			
Holter Lake Rec. Area	MT-02																												140,000	72,300			
Pompeys Pillar NHL	MT-03								25	25 group					% of gross	3	3 day													39,550	14,867		
Dillon Field Office	MT-05												0.03	0.03 rev									5	5 daily					239,500	27,035			
Red Rock Canyon	NV-01															0	5 day					0	20 annual						1,100,253	1,107,026			
North Elko	NV-02															3	4 night												12,693	6,639			
South Elko	NV-03															4	5 night												13,000	-			
Indian Creek	NV-04								0	20 daily						0	10 day												26,275	21,209			
Walker Lake	NV-05														% of gross														38,060	7,733			
Black Rock	NV-06												0.03	0.03 rev															141,000	497,808			
Rhyolite	NV-07												0	0.03 l															62,309	-			
Las Vegas SMAs	NV-08																												30,000	18,827			
Mescalero Sands OHV	NM-01															0	3 day												18,745	3,781			
Tent Rocks Nature Trail	NM-03															0	5 day					0	15 annual						14,600	22,938			
Rio Grande Gorge	NM-04						3	3 day								7	7 day					20	20 annual						267,218	89,980			
Datil Well Campground	NM-05				5	5 day																							3,200	4,598			
Santa Cruz Lake Rec. Area	NM-06				9	9 day		5	5 day													0	20 annual						73,586	24,426			
Dripping Springs Natural Area	NM-07															3	3 day					0	15 annual						13,800	15,839			
Aguirre Spring Campground	NM-08								0	25 group						3	3 day					15	15 vehicle						192,495	29,538			

**Appendix 3.2**  
**Bureau of Land Management Fee Schedule**

Bureau of Land Management Fee Demonstration Project	ST	Person			Site - camping			Site - day use			Group			SRP			Vehicle			Boat			Pass			RUP			Facility			FY2000	FY2000
		Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues
Valley of Fires Rec. Area	NM-09				7	7 day		3	3 day		0	15 group				5	5 day													119,867	29,407		
Three Rivers Petroglyph Site	NM-10															2	2 day													12,200	10,774		
Rio Chama WSR Corridor	NM-11							5	5 day																					4,900	29,714		
Yaquina Head ONA	OR-01															0	5 day				0	10 annual								295,000	259,808		
Nat. Historic Oregon Trail IC	OR-02																													76,765	145,269		
Lower Deschutes River	OR-03				0	5-10 day															0	40 annual								315,000	297,737		
Yakama River Canyon	OR-04															0	2 day				0	15 annual								90,000	8,988		
Eugene District Rec. Areas	OR-05				5-8	5-8 day					0	25-500		0.03	% of gross rev															46,638	44,523		
Rogue River Nat. W&SR	OR-06													0.03	% of gross rev															13,952	168,470		
Steens Mountains Complex	OR-07													0	% of gross rev		4	6 day												45,585	36,402		
Chickahominy	OR-08				0	6 day									% of gross rev		0	0 day												51,554	13,000		
John Day River	OR-09				0	5 day								0	% of gross rev															82,000	8,856		
Salem District Rec. Areas	OR-10				6-14	6-18 day								0	70-500 each															169,000	160,000		
Umpqua Field Office	OR-11				5-16	5-16 day					0	25 night		0	% of gross rev															95,940	97,347		
Myrtlewood Field Office	OR-12				5-16	5-16 day					0	25 night		0	% of gross rev															3,695	9,543		
Roseburg District Rec. Areas	OR-13				7-10	8-11 day					0	35-75 use		0	% of gross rev															378,700	54,973		
Klamath River	OR-14													0.03	% of gross rev															6,000	16,403		
Klamath Falls Resource Area	OR-15				7	7 day											2	2 day												6,000	7,446		
Medford District	OR-16				5-10	7-12 day					0	100 use																		4,701	40,984		
Moab F.O. Campgrounds	UT-01					10 night		0	10 day																					124,781	178,196		
Moab F.O. Colorado River	UT-02	0	7 trip		0									0.03	0.04															52,167	213,752		
Price F.O. Green River	UT-03	5	18 trip												% of gross rev		0	10 day												7,360	178,416		
San Juan River	UT-04	5-12	6-18 day											0	% of gross rev															11,522	141,101		
Cedar Mesa	UT-05	5	8 trip		0	2 day								0.03	% of gross rev						0	20 annual								38,376	58,285		
Indian Creek	UT-06				0	0																								Project	Not		
Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry	UT-07																													5,288	6,898		
Vernal F.O. Green River	UT-16				0	0								0.03	% of gross rev															52,000	40,347		
Little Sahara OHV Rec. Area	UT-17																5	6 day			0	30 annual								230,837	280,967		
Fillmore Recreation Sites	UT-18				0	6 day		0	4 day					0.03	% of gross rev															55,500	8,496		
Henry Mtn./Sevier River Rec. Sites	UT-19																													337,357	77,408		

**Appendix 3.2**  
**Bureau of Land Management Fee Schedule**

Bureau of Land Management Fee Demonstration Project	ST	Person			Site - camping			Site - day use			Group			SRP			Vehicle			Boat			Pass			RUP			Facility			FY2000	FY2000
		Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Before	Current	Units	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstrati on Revenues
Ponderosa Grove Campground	UT-20				0	5 day				0	5 site																			2,589	3,022		
Grand Staircase Nat'l Mon.	UT-22				0	4-7 day																								Project	Not		
Vernal F.O. O&G Permits	UT-23				0	5 site							0	0.03 rev	% of gross															6,550	64,000		
Worland Field Office	WY-01												0.03	0.03 rev	% of gross															96	400		
Rawlins Field Office	WY-03				7	7 day																								13,500	4,361		
Kemmerer Field Office	WY-04				5	5 day																								1,142	2,366		
Lander Field Office	WY-05				6	6 day							0.03	0.03 rev	% of gross															11,283	22,642		
Casper Field Office	WY-06				3	5 day							0.03	0.03 rev	% of gross															3,795	7,255		
Pinedale Field Office	WY-07				6	6 day																								5,600	3,812		
Cody Field Office	WY-08				3	7 day							0.03	0.03 rev	% of gross															5,000	2,670		
Newcastle Field Office	WY-09												0.03	0.03 rev	% of gross															19,700	1,436		
Rock Springs Field Office	WY-10												0.03	0.03 rev	% of gross															86	1,030		
Buffalo Field Office	WY-11												0.03	0.03 rev	% of gross															940	13,700		

**Appendix 3.3**  
**USDA Forest Service Fee Schedule**

Region/ Forest	Project Name	Proj #	Type of Fees	50% discount; see separate list for sites that accept Golden Eagle for entrance)	Number of Recreation Visits (000's) FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenues (FY 2000)
R1 Flathead	Recreation Lodging	101	Cabin Rental	Varies by Cabin \$15-\$40/ night	2.9	34.7
R1 Bitterroot	Lake Como Recreation Complex	102	Day Use and Campground	Day Use = \$2.00/ vehicle or \$20/ season Campground = \$7.00 - \$12/ night	55.0	23.5
R1 Gallatin	Quake Lake Visitor Center	103	Visitor Center Parking Fee	\$3.00/ car, \$1.00/ motorcycle and \$15.00/ bus	23.3	15.2
R1 Lewis & Clark	NHT Interpretive Center	104	Interpretive Center Entrance Fee	Individual Annual Pass.	73.8	209.5
R1 Gallatin	Rendezvous Ski Trails	105	X-Ski Trail Parking Fee	\$3.00 daily pass \$20.00 individual season pass, \$40.00 family season pass	63.0	30.8
R1 Clearwater	Rendezvous Ski Trails (Lolo Pass)	105	X-Ski Trail Parking Fee	\$5.00 daily pass \$20.00 individual season pass \$2.00 re-issue of a season pass \$5.00 for a second vehicle	see above	see above
R1 Region-wide	Campgrounds	106	Camping Fee		256.2	467.5
R1 Region-wide	Outfitter and Guide	107	Retention of 3% Special Use Fee	3% of gross revenues collected by permit holder	217.0	747.9
R1 Ninemile Training Center	Heritage Expeditions	470	Heritage Expeditions (training)	conducted	0.1	29.7
R-1 Region-wide	Recreation Lodging	702	Cabin Rental	\$15 to \$100/night depending on capacity & level of service provided	23.1	198.0
R-1 Region-wide	Campground Safety Net	708	Campground	\$8.00 to \$12.00 per camp unit	0.9	6.5
R2 Region-wide	Interpretation Umbrella	201	Tours Flint Knapping, Xmas Tree sales, etc.	Tours: \$1.00/person Individual Learning Sessions (example: Flint Knapping): \$30.00/person  X-mas Trees: \$10.00/tree	70.6	154.9
R2 Arapaho NF	Mount Evans	202	Entry Fee	\$3.00/hiker, biker or motorcycle for 3 days \$10.00/ vehicle for 3 days \$25.00 annual pass, accept golden passports	124.5	326.3
R2 White River NF	Green Mountain/ Cataract Lake	207	Day Use	\$5.00/ vehicle/ day \$25.00 season pass	14.0	12.8
R2 White River NF	Vail Pass, Winter Recreation Area	208	Winter Sports, Day Use	\$5.00/ person (Friday-Sunday & holidays) \$2.00/ person (Monday-Thursday) \$25.00/ person (season pass)	30.3	63.3
R2 Arapaho-Roosevelt NF	Fish Creek	209	Day Use Camping	Day Use: \$3.00/vehicle/day or \$10.00/vehicle/season. \$1.00/walkin Camping: \$10.00/campsite/night	69.7	55.0
R2 White River NF	Maroon Valley	210	Entry Fee	\$10.00/vehicle/day, \$3.00/person on commercial buses	190.0	111.2
R2 Nebraska NF	Bessey Recreation Complex	211	Day Use Camping	\$3.00/ day /vehicle \$15.00/year/ vehicle \$1.00/ person tours \$2.00/ day adult swimming \$1.00/ day child swimming \$40.00/ annual family swimming pass \$20.00 annual individual swimming pass \$8.00/ night camping \$11.00/ night camping with electricity	Initiated 2001	Initiated 2001
R2 Grand Mesa/ Uncompahgre NF	Canyon Creek	212	Day Use Camping	\$5.00/ Day/ full size vehicle \$2.50/day/ motorcycle, ATV, bicycle \$15.00 annual full size vehicle	72.6	4.8

**Appendix 3.3**  
**USDA Forest Service Fee Schedule**

Region/ Forest	Project Name	Proj #	Type of Fees	50% discount; see separate list for sites that accept Golden Eagle for entrance)	Number of Recreation Visits (000's) FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenues (FY 2000)
				vehicle and \$5.00 motorcycle, ATV or bicycle \$12.00/ night camping		
R2 Arapaho-Roosevelt NF	Arapaho NRA	214	Entry Fee Camping	\$5.00/ vehicle/day + \$2.00 each non-motorized visitors \$10.00/vehicle + \$5.00/ person/ 3 day pass \$15.00/ vehicle + \$10.00/person/ 1 week pass \$30.00/ family + entry vehicles for a annual pass	Initiated 2001	Initiated 2001
R3 Cibola NF	Sandia Crest National Scenic Byway and Sandia Mountain	301	Day Use, Tours and Events	\$3.00/day/vehicle \$10.00/day/vehicle over 16 passengers \$30.00 annual parking less than 16 passenger vehicle \$100.00 annual parking over 16 passenger vehicle	1,600.0	228.6
R3 Tonto NF	Salt and Verde Rivers Rec Complex	303	Day Use Camping	\$4.00/vehicle/day \$90.00/vehicle/annual \$60.00/vehicle/annual (Monday-Thursday only) \$8.00-\$17.00/night for overnight camping \$35.00-\$50.00/night for group units	15,250.0	2,109.3
R3 Coronado NF	Catalina Mountains	304	Day Use	\$5.00/day/vehicle \$20.00/year/vehicle	1,996.5	641.7
R3 Tonto NF	Superstition Trailheads	306	Parking/ Day Use	\$4.00/vehicle/day \$90.00/vehicle/year \$60.00/vehicle/year (Monday-Thursday only)	60.0	105.6
R3 Region-wide	R3 Developed Recreation	308	Day Use	\$2-5/day, \$10.00/week, \$20-\$40.00 annual pass, \$5.00/month seasonal pass (3 month minimum)--various projects	345.8	485.3
R3 Region-wide	R3 Small Campground Fee Demo	309	Camping	\$3.00 - \$15.00/ night depending on site	296.8	297.3
R3 Coconino NF	Red Rock Pass	310	Day Use	\$5.00/vehicle/daily \$15.00/vehicle/week \$40.00 annual pass Campgrounds are concessionaire operated	2,564.6	16.4
R3 Arizona Forests	Recreation Lodging	702	Cabin Rental	\$45.00 - \$120/ night	0.5	23.5
R3 Region-wide	Campground Safety Net	708	Day Use Camping	\$2.00 - \$4.00/ day use site \$8.00 - \$9.00 / night camping	59.0	79.6
R4 Ashley NF	Flaming Gorge NRA	401	Entry	\$2.00/person/day \$5.00/person/16days \$20.00/person/ annual	974.3	132.7
R4 Fishlake NF	Fishlake Campgrounds	402	Camping	\$3.00 - \$8.00/ night for a family campsite \$20.00 - \$40.00/night for group campsites	12.1	15.5

**Appendix 3.3**  
**USDA Forest Service Fee Schedule**

Region/ Forest	Project Name	Proj #	Type of Fees	50% discount; see separate list for sites that accept Golden Eagle for entrance)	Number of Recreation Visits (000's) FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenues (FY 2000)
R4 Manti-La Sal NF	Manti Area	403	Camping	\$3.00/vehicle/night \$30.00 - \$50.00/night for group campsites	10.0	5.8
R4 Unita NF	American Fork Canyon – Alpine Loop Recreation Area	404	Entrance Fee	\$3.00/vehicle/ 3 days \$10.00/vehicle/ 14 days \$25.00/vehicle/ month	1,218.5	394.8
R4 Wasatch Cache NF	Mirror Lake Recreation Area	405	Entrance/ Day Use	Auto less than 12 passenger \$3.00/vehicle/day \$6.00/vehicle/week \$25.00/vehicle/annual Bus \$10.00/bus/day \$20.00/bus/week \$75.00/bus/annual	669.7	294.7
R4 Caribou Targhee NF	South Fork of the Snake River	406	Day Use	\$3.00/vehicle/day \$30.00 - \$45.00/vehicle/year	341.0	36.4
R4 Sawtooth NF	Sawtooth National Forest	407	Day Use Camping	\$5.00/vehicle/3 days \$15.00/vehicle/annual Camping Fees: \$4.00 - \$8.00/campsite/night	1,500.0	58.7
R4 Caribou – Targhee NF	Mesa Falls Recreation Area	411	Day Use	\$3.00/vehicle/day \$1.00/bike, horse/day \$25.00/bus/day	Initiated 2001	
R4 Salmon – Challis NF	Middle Fork salmon W/S River	412	Day Use	\$5.00/person/day \$50.00/person/year	14.4	537.0
R4 Boise NF	Payette River Recreation Complex	414	Day Use Camping	\$3.00/vehicle/day \$30.00/vehicle/year Camping: \$6.00/campsite/night	53.4	54.2
R4 Caribou – Targhee NF	National Reservation System	707-15	Camping	\$8.00/single site/night \$16.00/double site/night \$40.00/ group (Less than 50 persons)/night \$60.00/group (more than 50 persons)/night	N/A	onal reservation
R4 Boise NF	Campground Safety Net	708	Day Use Camping Cabin Rental	\$3.00/site/day use \$5.00 - \$10.00/site/night \$25.00/cabin/night	5.0 all R4	5.8 all R4
R4 Manti-La Sal NF	Campground Safety Net	708	Camping	\$5.00 - \$7.00/campsite/night	see above	see above
R4 Sawtooth NF	Campground Safety Net	708	Camping	\$2.00-\$10.00/campsite/night \$20.00/double campsite/night \$40.00/group campsite/ night	see above	see above
R4 Regionwide	Visit Idaho Playgrounds Pass (VIP)	418	Day Use		Initiated 2001	
R5 Southern California	Enterprise Forest	501	Day Use Camping	\$30.00/vehicle/year additional vehicle \$5.00 \$5.00/vehicle/day Camping: \$7.00 - \$18.00/campsite/night	20,891.1	2,872.0
R5 Eldorado NF and Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt. Area	Desolation Wilderness/ Carson pass	502	Parking Fee & Wilderness Camping Permit Fee	Parking \$3.00/vehicle/day \$15.00/vehicle/year \$5.00/person/night \$10.00/person/2 or more nights \$20.00/person/annual \$5.00/permit/party	153.9	126.2

**Appendix 3.3**  
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Region/ Forest	Project Name	Proj #	Type of Fees	50% discount; see separate list for sites that accept Golden Eagle for entrance)	Number of Recreation Visits (000's) FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenues (FY 2000)
R5 Inyo NF	Mono Basin National Scenic Area	503	Entry Fee Reservation Fee	Scenic Area \$3.00/person/entry \$20/mini-van/entry \$40.00/bus/entry Wilderness \$15.00/person/reservation for the Mt. Whitney Zone \$5.00/person/reservation outside Mt. Whitney zone Reservation Changes \$10.00 each \$5.00/ Trip for bear canister rental	324.6	453.2
R5 Shasta – Trinity NF	Recreation Fee Demonstration Program	504, 504-01, and 504-02	Day Use Parking Camping SUP	\$15.00/person/3days + \$5.00/vehicle/day or \$25.00/vehicle/year Camping \$8.00 - \$15.00/campsite/night Special Use Permits \$173.00 - \$248.00/houseboat permit/year	3,518.2	1,084.6
R5 Region-wide	R5 Campgrounds	505	Camping	\$5.00 - \$15.00/campsite/night \$30.00 - \$200.00/ group campsite/night	502.7	341.5
R5 Inyo NF	Schulman Grove	506	Entry/ Day Use	\$2.00/person/day \$5.00/vehicle/day	37.9	18.7
R5 Sequoia NF	Hume Lake Ranger District	507-01	Day Use/ Entry	\$10.00/person/7days \$20.00/person/year	1,220.9	226.9
R5 Sequoia NF	Kern River	507-2	Special Use Permits	3% of Gross based on SUP calculations \$2.00 permit application fee	see above	see above
R5 Modoc	Heritage Expeditions	470	Expedition Fee	\$660.00 -\$840.00/person/expedition		
R6 Gifford Pinchot NF	Mount St. Helens National Monument	601	Day Use	\$3.00/adult/day/site \$2.00/child/day/site Nov 1 – April 30 = \$5.00 multiple site pass	2,059.0	1,440.8
R6 Siuslaw NF	Oregon Coast Pass	602	Day Use	\$10.00/vehicle/5 days \$35.00/vehicle/year	601.8	342.5
R6 Siskiyou NF	Rogue W/S River	605	Day Use SUP	3% of gross from boat tours \$4.00/person/day/private boats \$10.00/person/private floaters	14.0	94.9
R6 Mt. Baker – Snoqualmie NF	Heather Meadows (X-mas trees)	607	Christmas Tree Permits	\$10.00/ tree	5.9	47.8
R6 Wenatchee NF	Wenatchee National Forest Alpine Lakes Wilderness permit	609	Wilderness Permit Day Use	\$5.00/person/day	275.0	264.9
R6 Region-wide	R6 Campgrounds	611	Camping Shelter Reservations Group Camps	\$5.00 - \$12.00/campsite/night, \$3.00 - \$5.00/extra vehicle \$25.00-\$110.00/group site/night	886.9	976.1
R6 Columbia Gorge NSA	Multnomah Falls	614	SUP	6.5% of permit holder gross revenues	1,800.0	227.0
R6 Region-wide	Pacific Northwest Pass	616	Parking/ Day Use	\$5.00/vehicle/day \$30.00/vehicle/year Golden Passports accepted	6,731.3	2,115.3
R6 Region-wide	Recreation Lodging	702	Cabin Rental	\$30.00 - \$105.00/ cabin/night depending on size and weekday or weekend	574.4	94.8
R6 Willamette NF	Heritage Expeditions (Santiam Wagon Road)	470	Heritage Expeditions	\$375.00/attendee/trip	0.1	16.9
R6 Willamette NF	Heritage Expeditions (Potholes Cultural Assessment)	470	Heritage Expeditions	\$400.00/attendee/trip	see above	see above
R6 Gifford Pinchot NF	Cascade Volcano Climbing Pass	705	Day Use	Mt. Adams Fees required April 1 thru October 31	5.7	67.8

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				\$15.00/person/weekend \$10.00/person/ Monday- Thursday MSH Fees required April 1 thru October 31 \$15.00/person/day		
R6 Region-wide	National Reservation System	707	Camping	\$8.00 - \$15.00/campsite/night \$40 - \$110/group camp/night depending on capacity	N/A	223.0
R6 Region-wide	R6 Campgrounds, Safety Net	708	Camping	\$6.00 - \$7.00/unit/night \$3.00 - \$3.50 fee for extra vehicles in some locations	25.3	49.0
R8 Florida NF's	Florida National Forests	801	Parking Day Use Camping	Day Use: \$2.00 - \$3.00/vehicle/day \$2.00/person/day Camping: \$3.00 - \$8.00/campsite/night \$25.00 - \$100.00/group campground/night	953.6	270.8
R8 Alabama NF's	Alabama NF's	802	Parking Camping	\$3.00/vehicle/day \$5.00 - \$14.00/unit/night	1,200.0	160.5
R8 Ozark- St. Francis NF	Ozark – St. Francis NF	803	Day Use Camping Shelter Rental Cavern Tours ATV Use	Day Use: \$3.00/vehicle/day Camping: \$3.00 - \$12.00/campsite/night depending on amenities Shelter Rental: \$35.00 - \$40.00/day Cavern Tours: \$9.00/adult, \$5.00/child ATV: \$3.00/vehicle/day	260.0	746.5
R8 National Forests in North Carolina	North Carolina Fee Demo	804	Day Use Camping ORV Use	Day Use = \$2.00 - \$3.00/person/day Camping = \$5.00 - \$15.00/unit/night depending on amenities Group Campgrounds = \$25.00 - \$75.00/night depending on capacity ORV Use: \$5.00/day/vehicle or \$30.00/vehicle/year	1,001.0	960.3
R8 Caribbean NF	El Portal Visitor Center	805	Admission Fee Adventure Tours	Admission \$3.00/ adult \$1.50/senior or child (5-12) under 4 free Group rates 50% off for parties of 15 or more Adventure Tours: \$5.00/adult, \$3.00/child or senior. \$3.00/person for groups of 15 or more	162.7	270.0
R8 Chattahoochee – Oconee NF	Chattahoochee – Oconee NF	815	Variety	Annual Pass = \$25.00/vehicle, second vehicle pass \$5.00, \$10.00/vehicle/7daypass Camping: \$5.00 - \$18.00/night (avg. \$10.00) OHV Trailheads \$5.00/vehicle/day Visitor Centers: \$2.00-\$3.00 parking, Day Use Trailheads= \$2.00/vehicle Shooting ranges, boat ramps and road corridors =\$2.00 - \$3.00/vehicle/day	1,400.0	778.3



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R8 Francis Marion and Sumter NF's	Francis Marion and Sumter NF's	816	Parking Camping  ATV Trails	Day Use: \$3.00 - \$5.00/vehicle/day or \$25.00/vehicle/season  seasonal rates available at some campgrounds for \$50.00/campsite/month and \$150.00/campsite/season ATV Trails: \$5.00/vehicle/day or \$30.00/vehicle/season	82.6	158.9
R8 Cherokee NF	Cherokee NF	817	Day Use Camping	Day Use: \$30.00/vehicle/year Camping: \$16.00/unit/night OHV: \$30.00/vehicle/year + \$25.00/vehicle Buffalo Mtn. ATV area pass	1,900.0	495.4
R8 Kisatchie NF	Kisatchie NF	818	Day Use Camping	Day Use: \$25.00/vehicle/year or \$2.00 - \$3.00/vehicle/day Camping: \$5.00 - \$18.00/unit/night Group Campgrounds: \$25.00 - \$125.00 depending on group size (50-200 people)	2,350.0	76.9
R8 Texas NF's	Texas NF's	819	Day Use Camping Trailhead Parking	Day Use: \$2.00/vehicle/day Camping: \$6.00 - \$10.00/campsite/night based on amenities Trailhead Parking: \$3.00/vehicle	2,788.0	129.9
R8 Region-wide	R8 Annual Pass	820	Day Use	Implemented in 2001: Region-wide upgrade to annual forest pass: \$15.00	start 2001	start 2001
R8 Mississippi NF's	Mississippi NF's	821	Day Use  Camping Reservations	Day Use: \$30.00/vehicle/season \$3.00/vehicle/day, walk in \$1.00/person/day, \$.50/person/commercial carrier Camping: \$7.00/unit/night w/o utilities, \$13.00/unit/night with utilities	88.4	138.0
R8 Washington – Jefferson NF's	Washington – Jefferson NF's	822	Day Use Camping	Day Use: \$25.00/vehicle/season, \$2.00 - \$8.00 /vehicle/day depending on amenities. Camping: \$5.00 - \$28.00 Group site fees \$25.00 - \$250/site/day depending on group size	300.0	513.8
R8 Ouachita NF	Ouachita NF	823	Day Use Camping	Day Use: \$3.00/vehicle/day or \$1.00/person/day for walk in's Camping \$5.00 - \$16.00/unit/night depending on amenities	1,302.0	286.3
R8 Daniel Boone NF	Daniel Boone NF	824	Day Use Camping	Day Use: \$3.00/vehicle/day, \$5.00/vehicle/3day, \$30.00/vehicle/annual Camping: \$5.00 - \$8.00 Horse Camp Pass: \$100.00/camp/night	215.1	53.9
R9 Ottawa NF	Sylvania Wilderness and Recreation Area	901	Facility Use Wilderness Campsites Reservations	Facility Use: \$5.00/vehicle/day, \$20.00/vehicle/season Camping: \$10.00/wilderness campsite/night Reservations: \$10.00/reservation	52.0	74.5
R9 Chequamegon – Nicolet NF's	Day Use Parking Fees	902	Day Use Parking	\$3.00/vehicle/day or \$10.00/vehicle/year	250.0	680.0
R9 Midewin National Tall Grass Prairie	Midewin National Tall Grass Prairie	903	Day Use Tours	\$3.00/person/day or \$15.00/person/season \$2.00/person/tour	2.0	7.4
R9 Mark Twain NF	Chadwick OHV	904	Day Use  Camping OHV	\$20.00/bike/year for bicycles. Camping: \$5.00 - \$10.00/unit/night	20.9	86.1

**Appendix 3.3**  
**USDA Forest Service Fee Schedule**

Region/ Forest	Project Name	Proj #	Type of Fees	50% discount; see separate list for sites that accept Golden Eagle for entrance)	Number of Recreation Visits (000's) FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenues (FY 2000)
R9 White Mountain NF	White Mountain Parking Pass	905	Parking Day Use	\$20.00/vehicle/year or \$25.00/ 2 vehicles/year \$5.00/vehicle/1-7 days \$3.00/vehicle/day at site purchased	6,300.0	657.0
R9 Superior NF	BWCWA User Fees	906	Wilderness Camping	Adults: \$10.00/trip or \$40.00/season Youth and Golden Passports: \$5.00/trip or \$20.00/season	90.0	802.0
R9 Hoosier	Horse and Mountain Bike Trail Use Fees	907	Trail Use	\$3.00/person/day or \$25.00/person/year 50% discount for Golden Passports	12.1	51.2
R9 Wayne NF	Wayne National Forest Trail Use	908	Trail Use	\$5.00/person/day, \$12.00/person/week, \$25.00/person/year	30.0	136.0
R9 Hiawatha NF	Hiawatha National Forest	909	Day Use Primitive Campsites Cabin Rental	Day Use: \$2.00/person/visit of \$10.00/person/year Camping: \$10.00/ 3day, \$20.00/ 4-7 day primitive camping permit Cabin Rental: \$35.00/night	22.3	31.0
R9 Ottawa NF	Lake Nesbit Organizational Camp	910	Cabin Rental Organizational Camp	to the group	1.4	44.6
R9 Huron-Manistee NF	Huron-Manistee NF	911	Day Use Camping Reservations	Tours: \$5.00/person/Kirklands Warbler Tour Day Use: \$20.00/vehicle/year, or \$30.00/2 vehicles/year(household pass) \$5.00/vehicle/week, \$3.00/vehicle/day Dispersed Camping: \$5.00/night and \$2.00 for an advanced reservation	2,500.0	228.0
R9 Monongahela NF	Nuturing Partnerships	912	Day Use Camping	Day Use: \$3.00/vehicle/day, \$15.00/vehicle/year Camping: \$4.00 - \$15.00/site/night based on amenities Picnic shelter \$25.00/day	183.0	104.6
R9 Allegheny NF	Campground Safety Net	708	Day Use Camping	Day use: \$3.00/vehicle/day or \$35.00/vehicle/season Camping: \$7.00- \$13.00/campsite/night	N/A	218.4 all R9
R9 Huron-Manistee NF	Campground Safety Net	708	Camping	Family Campsite: \$6.00 - \$8.00/campsite/night Group Campgrounds: \$25.00 - \$75.00 depending on site and group size	N/A	see above
R9 Mark Twain NF	Campground Safety Net	708	Camping	\$8.00 - \$10.00/campsite/night	N/A	see above
R9 Ottawa NF	Campground Safety Net	708	Camping	\$5.00 - \$10.00/campsite/night depending on amenities and location	N/A	see above
R10 Chugach NF	Begich Boggs Visitor Center	001/004	Interpretive Film	\$1.00/person, under 5 years old is free Educational groups are free Golden Age and Golden Access passports: \$.50	255.0	53.9
R10 Tongass NF	Pack Creek	3	Tours	Fees charged from June 1 to September 10 only Shoulder Season: (6/1-7/4 and 8/26-9/10) Adults: \$20.00/person/day Juniors and seniors: \$10.00/person/day Primary Season (7/5-8/25) Adults: \$50.00/day/person Juniors and seniors: \$25.00/day/person	1.4	24.6
R10 Tongass NF	Southeast Alaska Discovery Center	4	Visitor Center Entrance Fee	Fees Charged May – September \$5.00/person	38.8	96.7

**Appendix 3.3**  
**USDA Forest Service Fee Schedule**

Region/ Forest	Project Name	Proj #	Type of Fees	50% discount; see separate list for sites that accept Golden Eagle for entrance)	Number of Recreation Visits (000's) FY 2000	Fee Demo Revenues (FY 2000)
R10 Tongass NF	Juneau Recreation Complex	5	Visitor Center Trail Pass Helicopter Landing Camping  Auke recreation shelter	Visitor Center: \$3.00/person and \$10.00/person/season Visitor Center season pass plus volunteer trail contribution: \$20.00/season Covered Viewing Area Rental: \$100.00/day Visitor Center Rental: \$200/day or \$300.00 if food service is provided Helicopter Landing: \$.50/person Camping: \$8.00 - \$22.00/campsite/night depending on location and amenities campsites can be rented on a per/hour basis of \$10.00/ hour and a 2 hour minimum	440.0	590.2
R10 Tongass NF	Ohmer Creek Campground	6	Camping	\$6.00/campsite/night	1.3	1.5
National	Reservation System	707	Service	\$8.65 each reservation; FY 2001 increase to \$9.00	N/A	2,259,200.0
National	Golden Passport Sales	701	Entrance (Eagle, Age, Access) and Use (Age and Access)	Free entry, 50% off use fees at all projects that accept passports Golden Eagle = \$65.00 Golden Age = \$10.00 Golden Access = Free Hologram upgrade for National Parks Pass = \$10.00	N/A	589,600.0

**Appendix 3.4**  
**Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Schedule**

Station Name	ST	Approved Activity	Approved	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues *
Anahauc NWR	TX	New entrance fee, modified hunt fee	Spring 1997	68,093	\$11,942
Aransas NWR	TX	New entrance fee, provide refuge specific annual pass, modified hunt fee	Winter 96-97	57,087	\$74,120
Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee NWR	FL	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass	Winter 96-97	289,864	\$133,903
Back Bay NWR	VA	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass	Winter 96-97	104,317	\$34,943
Balcones Canyonlands NWR	TX	New hunter user fee	Spring 1997	1,742	\$6,193
Bald Knob NWR	AR	New Quota deer hunt fee	04/30/1998	28,800	\$0
Bayou Cocodrie NWR	AR	New deer hunt fee	Spring 1997	8,331	\$6,854
Big Oaks NWR	IN	Entrance fee	08/03/2000	2,100	Will start fee
Black Bayou NWR	LA	New boat launch fee	Spring 1997	10,884	\$6,554
Blackwater NWR	MD	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass, big game hunt application fee	Winter 96-97, (hunt fee 4/21/98)	798,931	\$76,450
Bombay Hook NWR	DE	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass, modify deer hunt by increasing fee	Winter 96-97	169,929	\$34,344
Bond Swamp NWR	GA	New White-tailed Deer and Feral Hog Hunts	04/20/1999	1,870	\$0
Bosque del Apache NWR	NM	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass, new fee schedule, guided refuge tours	Fall 1996	114,836	\$34,068
Brazoria NWR	TX	New user fee for fishing area	Spring 1997	29,000	\$0
Buenos Aires NWR	AZ	New entrance fee, provide refuge specific annual pass, new user fee for interpretive tours, group tours and rental fees for environmental education building	Spring 1997	26,262	\$6,384
Cache River NWR	AR	New quota deer hunts	04/21/1998	95,080	\$12,040
Chincoteague NWR	VA	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass, modify hunt fee. Off-road vehicle permits	Winter 96-97; (off-road 4/21/98)	1,225,130	\$458,897
Cibola NWR	AZ	Waterfowl Hunt	06/07/1999	85,000	\$13,540
Columbia NWR	WA	New honor camping fee at Soda Lake, modified waterfowl hunt program by adding application fee and adding option of seasonal permit		80,740	\$3,011
Crab Orchard NWR	IL	New fees for all of the following: boat launch, campgrounds, fishing tournaments. Deposit concession revenue into demonstration project (deer hunt fee, fall 1996), modified entrance fee by instituting refuge annual vehicle sticker	Winter 96-97	1,045,402	\$257,724
Deep Fork NWR	OK	New deer hunt fee	Fall 1996	35,000	\$1,952
Deer Flat NWR	ID	New fee for special youth activities building, honor boat launch/parking	Spring 1997	171,750	\$1,050
DeSoto NWR	IA	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass	Winter 96-97	198,812	\$57,423
Dungeness NWR	WA	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass, new fee schedule	Winter 96-97	100,901	\$62,416

**Appendix 3.4**  
**Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Schedule**

<b>Station Name</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>Approved Activity</b>	<b>Approved</b>	<b>Number of Recreation Visits</b>	<b>Fee Demonstration Revenues *</b>
Eastern Neck NWR	MD	Modified deer hunt	Fall 1996	69,000	\$9,175
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR	NJ	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass	Winter 96-97	242,950	\$27,070
Elizabeth A. Morton NWR (Includes Long Island NWR Complex)	NY	New self-issue entrance fee	Spring 1997	86,960	\$12,926
Eufaula NWR	GA	Modified hunt program by expanding waterfowl hunt program from one to three units and increase fee	Spring 1997	293	\$6,382
Felsenthal NWR	AR	Modified hunt program by increasing number of hunt days, initiate special event fee	Spring 1997	360,299	\$18,714
Fort Niobrara NWR	NE	New access fee for canoeing and tubing on the Niobrara river	Jan-98	126,000	\$19,555
Gavins Point NFH	SD	New entrance fee for aquarium only	Spring 1997	51,776	\$5,278
Great Bay NWR	NH	New deer hunt fee	Fall 1996	78,000	\$740
Great Dismal Swamp NWR	VA	Modified big game hunt by adding bear and archery deer hunting	04/21/1998	61,395	\$9,760
Great Swamp NWR	NJ	Modified big game hunt to expand hunting opportunities	04/21/1998	356,893	\$6,241
Hobe Sound NWR	FL	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass	Winter 96-97	115,199	\$30,830
Holla Bend NWR	AR	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass	Winter 96-97	14,027	\$9,574
Humboldt Bay NWR	CA	Modified waterfowl hunt program by adding application fee and adding option of seasonal permit	Spring 1997	10,360	\$2,689
Iroquois NWR	NY	Modified Waterfowl and Spring Turkey Hunts	6/7/1999, 2/2/00	19,570	\$2,124
J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR	FL	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass	Winter 96-97	726,556	\$375,662
Kenai NWR	AK	Modified Campground Fees - Price Reduction for Walk-in Sites	03/31/1999	324,255	\$29,409
Kilauea Point NWR	HI	Establish honor entrance fee, establish annual resident refuge specific pass	Fall 1196	279,560	\$347,378
Klamath Basin Complex	CA	New entrance fee, initiate photo blind fee, modified waterfowl hunt program by charging an application fee, add permit for pheasant hunt	Spring 1997	323,211	\$74,299
Kodiak NWR	AK	Modified Cabin Fees - Peak Pricing Schedule	03/31/1999	9,811	\$14,210
Laguna Atascosa NWR	TX	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass, quota archery & rifle deer and hog hunt	Winter 96-97	223,690	\$41,790
Lake Ophelia NWR Complex	LA	Modified fee programs, Hunting and Fishing	04/21/1998	2,312	\$12,229
Lake Woodruff NWR	FL	Modified Deer and Feral Hog Hunting Seasons	04/20/1999	65,150	\$3,052
Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR	TX	New Archery Deer Hunt	03/31/1999	55,000	\$0
Mason Neck	VA	New entrance fee for Woodbridge unit	Jan-98	20,448	\$0

**Appendix 3.4**  
**Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Schedule**

Station Name	ST	Approved Activity	Approved	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues *
Mattamuskeet NWR	NC	Modified hunt program by increasing waterfowl hunt days and increasing fees; lodge usage fees	Spring 1997	166,800	\$20,547
Mid-Columbia NWR (Includes: Umatilla NWR)	OR	Modified waterfowl hunt program by adding application fee and adding option of seasonal permit	Spring 1997	500	\$18,782
Midway Atoll NWR	UM	New daily access fee	Spring 1997	16,840	\$36,640
Mingo NWR	MO	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass	Winter 96-97	102,332	\$12,865
Minnesota Valley NWR	MN	New meeting room fee	Spring 1997	282,288	\$3,886
Mississippi WMD (Includes: Louisiana WMD & North LA Refuges)	MS	New deer and small game hunting fees	Spring 1997	19,610	\$14,777
Modoc NWR	CA	Modified waterfowl hunt program by adding application fee and adding option of seasonal permit	Spring 1997	45,445	\$6,814
National Bison Range	MT	New fees for 2 auto tour routes, special event fees and teacher workshops	Fall 1996	196,000	\$41,384
National Elk Refuge	WY	New fee for weekly elk hunt, as well as interpretive tours and special events.	Spring 1997	920,807	\$34,029
Nisqually NWR	WA	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass, new fee schedule	Winter 96-97	100,069	\$28,900
Noxubee NWR	MS	Reinstatement of Waterfowl and Modified Deer Hunts	04/20/1999	144,150	\$5,149
Okefenokee NWR	GA	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass, modify canoe trail user fee, raise fee	Winter 96-97	473,263	\$86,526
Ottawa NWR	OH	New deer hunt fee	Spring 1997	115,814	\$3,180
Parker River NWR	MA	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass	Winter 96-97	223,451	\$163,157
Pee Dee NWR	NC	Modified hunt program by increasing number of days and expand hunt area	Spring 1997	35,000	\$0
Piedmont NWR	GA	Modified hunt program by increasing number of days	Spring 1997	55,079	\$60,630
Pocosin Lakes NWR	NC	Modified hunt program by increasing number of days	Spring 1997	200,000	\$9,213
Prime Hook NWR	DE	New fees for fishing and canoeing access. Modified deer and waterfowl hunt fee	Spring 1997	64,396	\$19,158
Rachel Carson NWR	ME	New hunt fees	Fall 1996	258,920	\$7,557
Ridgefield NWR	WA	Modified waterfowl hunt program by adding application fee and adding option of seasonal permit	Spring 1997	128,745	\$12,900
Sacramento NWR	CA	New honor entrance fee program, provide refuge specific annual pass and photo blind fee	Spring 1997	80,139	\$13,592
San Bernard NWR	TX	Modified waterfowl hunt program	Spring 1997	21,000	\$3,976

**Appendix 3.4**  
**Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Schedule**

Station Name	ST	Approved Activity	Approved	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues *
Saint Catherine Creek NWR	MS	New deer hunt fee	Spring 1997	35,390	\$15,920
Saint Marks NWR	FL	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass, upland and big game quota hunt	Winter 96-97	284,295	\$93,507
Saint Vincent NWR	FL	Modified hunt program by increasing fee for Sambar deer hunt	Spring 1997	7,423	\$2,670
Santa Ana	TX	New Entrance Fee	03/31/1999	213,293	\$7,500
Seedskadee NWR	WY	New fees for commercial fishing outfitters and guides, joint project with BLM	Spring 1997	15,500	\$2,972
Sequoyah NWR	OK	New white-tailed deer hunt	Fall 1996	101,355	\$2,613
Shiawassee NWR	MI	Modified deer hunt fee, formerly managed by the State	Spring 1997	64,705	\$12,505
Sullys Hill National Game Preserve (Managed under Devils Lake WMD)	ND	New entrance fee and refuge specific annual pass; special event user fee	Spring 1997 (special event 4/21/98)	36,059	\$5,619
Supawna Meadows NWR	NJ	Modified White-tailed Deer Hunt	06/07/1999	2,700	\$1,860
Target Rock NWR (Long Island NWR Complex)	NY	Reactivate entrance fee program	Spring 1997	46,500	\$3,252
Tennessee NWR	TN	Modified hunt program by restructuring, initiated guided tour fee	Spring 1997	377,843	\$0
Tensas River NWR	LA	New ATV permits fee, hunt fees	04/21/1998	119,700	\$67,589
Turnbull NWR	WA	Modified entrance fee, refuge specific annual pass	Winter 96-97	28,000	\$6,211
Union Slough NWR	IA	New deer hunt fee	Fall 1996	31,053	\$0
Upper Mississippi River Wildlife & Fish Refuge/Savanna District	IL	Modified waterfowl hunt	Spring 1997	5,096	\$8,265
White River NWR	AR	Modified hunt program by increasing number of days	Spring 1997	153,933	\$52,350
Willapa NWR	WA	New honor boat launching and vehicle parking fees near headquarters. Modified waterfowl hunt program by adding application fee and adding option of seasonal permit	Spring 1997	10,010	\$0
Yazoo NWR	MS	New entrance fee for the complex of refuges	Spring 1997	66,141	\$144,940

## NET REVENUE DATA

## National Park Service

Table 4.1 A. Distribution of NPS Fee Demo Sites by Net Revenue			
Net Revenue (\$) by type of park	Number of Sites (percent of total)		
	1998	1999	2000
<i>Historical/cultural</i>			
< 0	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)
0 - 5,000	1 (3%)	4 (9%)	4 (9%)
5,000 - 10,000	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
10,000 - 50,000	11 (28%)	12 (27%)	14 (30%)
50,000 - 100,000	3 (8%)	8 (18%)	5 (11%)
100,000 - 500,000	17 (43%)	13 (29%)	15 (33%)
500,000 - 1,000,000	2 (5%)	4 (9%)	5 (11%)
> 1,000,000	3 (8%)	4 (9%)	2 (4%)
Total sites	40	45	46
Average net revenue per site	\$243,180	\$239,254	\$205,407
Standard deviation	\$346,557	\$322,485	\$291,512
Median	\$107,106	\$94,287	\$85,903
<i>Destination Parks/Major Parks</i>			
< 0	1 (2%)	2 (3%)	1 (2%)
0 - 5,000	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)
5,000 - 10,000	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)
10,000 - 50,000	5 (9%)	5 (8%)	6 (10%)
50,000 - 100,000	6 (11%)	5 (8%)	6 (10%)
100,000 - 500,000	11 (19%)	18 (28%)	14 (22%)
500,000 - 1,000,000	8 (14%)	7 (11%)	11 (17%)
> 1,000,000	25 (44%)	25 (39%)	24 (38%)
Total sites	57	64	63
Average net revenue per site	\$1,652,622	\$1,551,308	\$1,521,027
Standard deviation	\$3,248,808	\$3,343,053	\$3,292,072
Median	\$657,189	\$3,248,808	\$541,514
<i>Lakeshore/Seashore</i>			
< 0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
0 - 5,000	0 (0%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)
5,000 - 10,000	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
10,000 - 50,000	1 (11%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)
50,000 - 100,000	2 (22%)	2 (18%)	2 (18%)
100,000 - 500,000	4 (44%)	3 (27%)	4 (36%)
500,000 - 1,000,000	2 (22%)	4 (36%)	3 (27%)
> 1,000,000	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total sites	9	11	11
Average net revenue per site	\$264,397	\$356,716	\$328,613
Standard deviation	\$255,918	\$298,579	\$261,949
Median	\$128,453	\$401,599	\$451,224



<b>Table 4.1 A. Distribution of NPS Fee Demo Sites by Net Revenue</b>			
<b>Net Revenue (\$) by type of park</b>	<b>Number of Sites (percent of total)</b>		
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b><i>Urban</i></b>			
< 0	0 (0%)	1 (10%)	1 (11%)
0 - 5,000	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
5,000 - 10,000	0 (0%)	1 (10%)	1 (11%)
10,000 - 50,000	2 (25%)	1 (10%)	2 (22%)
50,000 - 100,000	1 (13%)	3 (30%)	1 (11%)
100,000 - 500,000	3 (38%)	2 (20%)	2 (22%)
500,000 - 1,000,000	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
> 1,000,000	2 (25%)	2 (20%)	2 (22%)
Total sites	8	10	9
Average net revenue per site	\$235,084	\$399,054	\$357,024
Standard deviation	\$608,587	\$607,829	\$578,625
Median	\$85,528	\$578,625	\$57,334
<b><i>Reservoir</i></b>			
< 0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
0 - 5,000	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
5,000 - 10,000	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
10,000 - 50,000	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
50,000 - 100,000	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	2 (40%)
100,000 - 500,000	4 (80%)	4 (80%)	2 (40%)
500,000 - 1,000,000	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)
> 1,000,000	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total sites	5	5	5
Average net revenue per site	\$210,189	\$197,951	\$220,063
Standard deviation	\$126,835	\$127,283	\$180,634
Median	\$125,115	\$132,005	\$121,733
<b><i>Total</i></b>			
< 0	2 (2%)	4 (3%)	4 (3%)
0 - 5,000	1 (1%)	6 (4%)	7 (5%)
5,000 - 10,000	3 (3%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)
10,000 - 50,000	19 (16%)	19 (14%)	23 (17%)
50,000 - 100,000	13 (11%)	19 (14%)	15 (11%)
100,000 - 500,000	39 (33%)	40 (29%)	38 (28%)
500,000 - 1,000,000	12 (10%)	15 (11%)	20 (15%)
> 1,000,000	30 (25%)	31 (23%)	28 (21%)
Total sites	119	136	136
Average net revenue per site	\$740,399	\$731,887	\$721,407
Standard deviation	\$126,031	\$117,236	\$147,823
Median	\$2,030,591	\$2,151,123	\$2,107,012

<b>Table 4.1 B. NPS Fee Demo Sites with Net Revenues Greater Than \$1 Million in FY 2000.</b>			
<b>Site</b>	<b>Visitation</b>	<b>Net revenue</b>	<b>Net revenue as a percent of unit budget</b>
Grand Canyon NP	4,446,046	\$20,905,158	121%
Yosemite NP	3,383,074	\$12,409,668	58%
Yellowstone NP	2,839,025	\$4,229,680	17%
Rocky Mountain NP	3,180,489	\$3,935,689	43%
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	1,502,855	\$3,272,684	70%
Grand Teton NP	2,616,384	\$3,152,714	38%
Zion NP	2,470,991	\$2,651,514	55%
Shenandoah NP	1,423,266	\$2,592,034	27%
Haleakala NP	1,925,133	\$2,075,717	66%
Sequoia NP & Kings Canyon NP	1,367,522	\$2,033,881	18%
Bryce Canyon NP	1,091,125	\$1,903,452	75%
Acadia NP	2,476,211	\$1,825,447	45%
Glacier NP	1,730,255	\$1,741,744	19%
Mount Rainier NP	1,339,071	\$1,727,977	20%
Carlsbad Caverns NP	476,989	\$1,542,674	31%
Gateway NRA	7,982,635	\$1,511,761	7%
Mammoth Cave NP	1,756,063	\$1,501,525	29%
Golden Gate NRA	14,557,756	\$1,474,668	12%
Glen Canyon NRA	2,591,494	\$1,437,498	16%
Glacier Bay NP & Pre	448,861	\$1,386,163	43%
Denali NP & Pre	363,715	\$1,385,902	15%
Olympic NP	3,292,300	\$1,354,645	15%
Muir Woods NM	880,713	\$1,270,634	370%
Death Valley NP	1,164,950	\$1,247,916	21%
Jefferson Nat'l Expansion Mem	3,527,377	\$1,238,846	181%
Castillo De San Marcos NM	657,256	\$1,116,841	89%
Arches NP	793,969	\$1,005,056	106%

**Bureau of Land Management**

<b>Table 4.2 A. Distribution of Net Revenues at BLM Fee Demo Sites, FY 1998-2000</b>			
<b>Net revenue category (\$)</b>	<b>Number of sites (percent of total)</b>		
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
< 0	5 (8%)	6 (6%)	8 (8%)
0 - 10,000	23 (35%)	40 (43%)	37 (36%)
10,000 - 50,000	24 (36%)	29 (31%)	32 (31%)
50,000 - 100,000	9 (14%)	10 (11%)	11 (11%)
100,000 - 500,000	4 (6%)	8 (9%)	13 (13%)
500,000 - 1,000,000	1 (2%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)
> 1,000,000	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total sites	66	94	102
Average net revenue per site	\$25,656	\$29,582	\$51,089
Standard deviation	\$81,328	\$76,844	\$121,356
Median	\$1,416	\$6,296	\$10,648

<b>Table 4.2 B. BLM Fee Demo Sites With Net Revenue Greater Than \$100,000 in FY 2000</b>		
<b>Site</b>	<b>Visitation</b>	<b>Net revenue</b>
Rogue River Nat. W&SR, OR	13,952	\$113,718
San Juan River, UT	11,522	\$137,523
Campbell Creek Science Center, AK	54,303	\$146,372
Moab F.O. Campgrounds, UT	124,781	\$160,196
Price F.O. Green River, UT	7,360	\$166,416
Yaquina Head ONA, OR	295,000	\$171,757
Moab F.O. Colorado River, UT	52,167	\$192,752
Lower Deschutes River, OR	315,000	\$209,528
Little Sahara OHV Rec. Area, UT	230,837	\$263,625
Lake Havasu Rec. Areas, AZ	3,116,042	\$306,247
Yuma Recreation Sites, AZ	1,004,928	\$380,357
California Desert - El Centro, CA	1,816,161	\$457,370
Black Rock, NV	141,000	\$496,209
Red Rock Canyon, NV	1,100,253	\$933,066

**USDA Forest Service**

<b>Table 4.3 A. Distribution of Forest Service Net Revenue<sup>a</sup></b>			
<b>Net revenue category (\$)</b>	<b>Number of Sites (percent of total)</b>		
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
< 0	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
0 - 5,000	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	5 (8%)
5,000 - 10,000	1 (2%)	2 (3%)	1 (2%)
10,000 - 50,000	15 (30%)	16 (26%)	19 (29%)
50,000 - 100,000	8 (16%)	8 (13%)	8 (12%)
100,000 - 500,000	17 (34%)	25 (41%)	22 (34%)
500,000 - 1,000,000	3 (6%)	7 (12%)	6 (9%)
> 1,000,000	4 (8%)	2 (3%)	4 (6%)
Total sites	50	61	65
Average net revenue per site	\$189,130	\$229,714	\$247,861
Standard deviation	\$413,007	\$393,572	\$398,137
Median	\$45,450	\$101,400	\$96,250
a Does not include campgrounds, heritage expeditions, national passes and climbing passes.			

<b>Table 4.3 B. USDA FS Fee Demo Sites With Net Revenue Greater Than \$500,000, FY 2000</b>		
<b>Site</b>	<b>Visitation</b>	<b>Net revenue</b>
Enterprise Forest	20,891,100	\$2,298,000
Salt & Verde Rivers Rec Complex	15,250,000	\$1,660,000
Mt St Helens National Vol Mon	2,059,000	\$1,198,000
Shasta-Trinity National Forest	3,518,200	\$1,010,000
North Carolina National Forests	1,001,000	\$759,000
Ozark-St Francis National Forest	260,000	\$745,000
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	90,000	\$682,000
Chattahoochee-Oconee Nat'l Forest	1,400,000	\$676,000
Cheq/Nicolet Day-Use Fees	250,000	\$536,000
Juneau Rec Complex	440,000	\$505,000

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**

<b>Table 4.4 A. Distribution of Net Revenues at FWS Fee Demo Projects, FY 1998-2000</b>			
<b>Net revenue category (\$)</b>	<b>Number of Sites (percent of total)</b>		
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
< 0	25 (34%)	3 (4%)	10 (13%)
0 - 5,000	18 (25%)	20 (25%)	21 (27%)
5,000 - 10,000	10 (14%)	19 (24%)	18 (23%)
10,000 - 50,000	13 (18%)	24 (30%)	18 (23%)
50,000 - 100,000	3 (4%)	9 (11%)	6 (8%)
100,000 - 500,000	4 (5%)	4 (5%)	6 (8%)
500,000 - 1,000,000	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
> 1,000,000	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total number of sites	73	79	79
Average net revenue per site	\$13,029	\$26,608	\$26,329
Standard deviation	\$44,582	\$53,027	\$63,038
Median	\$2,355	\$9,240	\$6,915

<b>Table 4.4 B. FWS Fee Demo Projects With Net Revenues Exceeding \$50,000 in FY 2000</b>			
<b>Site</b>	<b>Visitation</b>	<b>Net revenue</b>	<b>Net revenue as a percent of unit budget</b>
Klamath Basin Complex, CA	323,211	\$50,299	2%
Okefenokee NWR, GA	473,263	\$55,914	5%
Saint Marks NWR, FL	284,295	\$57,260	7%
Blackwater NWR, MD	798,931	\$59,907	3%
Yazoo NWR, MS	66,141	\$63,380	4%
Aransas NWR, TX	57,087	\$65,176	6%
Parker River NWR, MA	223,451	\$113,234	16%
Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee NWR, FL	289,864	\$132,678	7%
Crab Orchard NWR, IL	1,045,402	\$242,420	18%
Kilauea Point NWR, HI	279,560	\$292,378	35%
J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR, FL	726,556	\$302,289	32%
Chincoteague NWR, VA	1,225,130	\$332,492	24%

## OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

National Park Service

<b>Table 5.1: NPS Fee Demonstration Project Obligations of Net Revenue by Project Category, FY 1998 - 2000</b>		
	<b>Dollar Amount</b>	<b>% of Dollar Amount</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 1998 - FY 2000</b>	<b>\$143,808,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service	\$29,598,000	21%
Resource Protection	\$6,646,000	5%
Health and Safety Maintenance	\$75,988,000	53%
Other	\$31,576,000	22%
<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>\$63,848,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service	\$12,643,000	20%
Resource Protection	\$3,378,000	5%
Health and Safety Maintenance	\$36,325,000	57%
Other	\$11,502,000	18%
<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>\$51,940,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service	\$12,340,000	24%
Resource Protection	\$2,285,000	4%
Health and Safety Maintenance	\$25,480,000	49%
Other	\$11,835,000	23%
<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>\$28,020,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service	\$4,615,000	16%
Resource Protection	\$983,000	4%
Health and Safety Maintenance	\$14,183,000	51%
Other	\$8,239,000	29%
Source: Annual Recreation Fee Demonstration Reports to Congress, FY 1998 - 2000.		

## Bureau of Land Management

<b>Table 5.2: BLM Fee Demonstration Project Obligations of Net Revenue by Project Category, FY 1998 - 2000</b>		
	<b>Dollar Amount</b>	<b>% of Dollar Amount</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 1998 - FY 2000</b>	<b>\$7,977,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service	\$2,094,000	26%
Resource Protection	\$1,495,000	19%
Health and Safety Maintenance	\$2,911,000	36%
Other	\$1,477,000	19%
<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>\$3,963,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service	\$1,208,000	30%
Resource Protection	\$1,000,000	25%
Health and Safety Maintenance	\$855,000	22%
Other	\$900,000	23%
<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>\$2,773,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service	\$638,000	23%
Resource Protection	\$402,000	14%
Health and Safety Maintenance	\$1,156,000	42%
Other	\$577,000	21%
<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>\$1,241,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service	\$248,000	20%
Resource Protection	\$93,000	7%
Health and Safety Maintenance	\$900,000	73%
Other	\$0	0%
Source: Annual Recreation Fee Demonstration Reports to Congress, FY 1998 - 2000.		

## USDA Forest Service

<b>Table 5.3: USDA FS Fee Demonstration Project Obligations of Net Revenue by Project Category<sup>a</sup>, FY 1998 - 2000</b>		
	<b>Dollar Amount</b>	<b>% of Dollar Amount</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 1998 - FY 2000</b>	<b>\$52,171,200</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service <sup>b</sup>	\$29,224,800	56%
Resource Protection <sup>c</sup>	\$2,639,000	5%
Health and Safety Maintenance <sup>d</sup>	\$16,380,600	31%
Other <sup>e</sup>	\$3,926,800	8%
<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>\$20,026,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service <sup>b</sup>	\$12,536,800	63%
Resource Protection <sup>c</sup>	\$1,022,200	5%
Health and Safety Maintenance <sup>d</sup>	\$4,973,100	25%
Other <sup>e</sup>	\$1,493,900	7%
<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>\$18,624,100</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service <sup>b</sup>	\$10,852,400	58%
Resource Protection <sup>c</sup>	\$811,500	4%
Health and Safety Maintenance <sup>d</sup>	\$5,571,900	30%
Other <sup>e</sup>	\$1,388,300	7%
<b>FY 1996 - 1998</b>	<b>\$15,271,500</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service <sup>b</sup>	\$7,586,000	50%
Resource Protection <sup>c</sup>	\$805,300	5%
Health and Safety Maintenance <sup>d</sup>	\$5,835,600	38%
Other <sup>e</sup>	\$1,044,600	7%
Source: Annual Recreation Fee Demonstration Reports to Congress, FY 1998 - 2000.		

<sup>a</sup> USDA FS requires Fee Demo sites to categorize all project obligations within a nine category framework. These categories include expenditure, repairs & maintenance, health & safety, interpretation & signing, habitat enhancement, facility enhancement, resource protection, annual operations, and law enforcement. The NPS, BLM, and FWS have endorsed a sorting system that uses four categories. For the cross agency comparison in this report, the USDA FS has aggregated their nine categories into four. The grouping is as follows:

<sup>b</sup> **Visitor Services:**

1. Interpretation & Signing: Work involving the delivery of interpretation and information products and services to visitors. Examples include: interpretive programs, signs, brochures, posters, campfire programs, low-band radio, frontline visitor information, and public education and outreach programs.



2. Facility Enhancement: Enhancement of existing facilities, generally through the construction, installation, or assembly of a new fixed asset. This is generally considered capital improvement. Examples include: new building construction, upgrades for accessibility, and the construction of trails, parking lots, grills, tables, & amphitheaters.
3. Annual Operation: Routine incidental costs of providing services to visitors. Examples include: mowing, trash collection, site cleanup, pre-season inspections, preparation of O&M plans, water sampling, toilet pumping, paying permit fees and utility bills, visitor surveys, gathering use information, miscellaneous supplies, and open/closing areas, sites, and utility systems.

<sup>c</sup> **Resource Protection:**

4. Habitat Enhancement: Enhancement of wildlife habitat. Examples include: creation of wildlife openings, wetland construction, vegetative treatments to benefit wildlife, installation of fish attractors, and construction of watering holes and wildlife fencing.
5. Resource Preservation: Resource restoration, enhancement, and protection work. Examples include: installation of erosion control devices, fence construction, streambank restoration, trail relocation, landscaping, site hardening, road/trail closures, and maintenance of historic integrity.

<sup>d</sup> **Health and Safety:**

6. Repairs & Maintenance: Restoration of damaged or worn fixed assets to normal operating condition. Examples include: repair or replacement of toilets, building roofs, picnic table planks, water/sewer lines, doors, fixtures, asphalt, and trails. This includes "deferred" maintenance, but it does not include restoration of assets used exclusively for fee collection (collection cost).
7. Health & Safety: Work addressing threats to human health and/or safety. Examples include: hazard tree removal, code violation remediation, pest control, and water, sewer, or electrical failure.

<sup>e</sup> **Other:**

8. Law Enforcement: Costs associated with the enforcement of rules and regulations. Examples include: issue and prosecution of violation notices, management of special events, and protection of facilities, visitors, and natural resources. This does not include project compliance costs (collection cost).
9. Inter-Agency Transfers: Transfer of fee revenues to cooperating state, federal, or municipal agencies to be used in portions of a project area/site not managed by the USDA FS.
10. Other: Costs that do not directly fit into any of the above categories.

## U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

<b>Table 5.4: FWS Fee Demonstration Project Obligations of Net Revenue by Project Category, FY 1998 - 2000</b>		
	<b>Dollar Amount</b>	<b>% of Dollar Amount</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 1998 - FY 2000</b>	<b>\$4,642,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service	\$3,242,000	69%
Resource Protection	\$175,000	4%
Health and Safety Maintenance	\$597,000	13%
Other	\$628,000	14%
<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>\$2,692,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service	\$2,195,000	82%
Resource Protection	\$120,000	4%
Health and Safety Maintenance	\$291,000	11%
Other	\$86,000	3%
<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>\$1,950,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Visitor service	\$1,047,000	54%
Resource Protection	\$55,000	3%
Health and Safety Maintenance	\$306,000	16%
Other	\$542,000	28%
<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Visitor service	n/a	n/a
Resource Protection	n/a	n/a
Health and Safety Maintenance	n/a	n/a
Other	n/a	n/a
Source: Annual Recreation Fee Demonstration Reports to Congress, FY 1998 - 2000.		

## METHODS OF COLLECTION FOR USE AND ENTRANCE FEES

Table 6. Methods Used to Collect Entry and Use Fees

Methods used to collect fees	Number of applications									
	NPS		BLM		USFS		FWS		Total	
	Entry	Use	Entry	Use	Entry	Use	Entry	Use	Entry	Use
Collection at an entrance station or central point by an employee	61	31	5	11	6	22	16	22	88	86
Credit card payment at an entrance station or central point by an employee	33	21	1	6	3	7	1	1	38	35
Honor system or self-service	18	47	7	58	2	43	24	10	51	158
Automated collection machine	8	13	0	1	1	6	1	0	10	20
Collection by mail	11	37	2	30	2	24	14	42	29	133
Collection by concessioner	7	4	0	1	1	14	4	2	12	21
Telephone sales	10	29	0	19	0	20	2	2	12	70
Internet sales	2	11	0	2	0	12	0	0	2	25
Vendor sales, interpretive associations, retail outlets, or other outside groups	10	4	2	5	2	25	1	2	15	36
Total number of sites charging an entrance or use fee <sup>a</sup>	69	70	11	76	11	59	35	54	126	259
<sup>a</sup> Because there is often multiple methods of paying an entry or use fee, the total number of payment options may add up to more than the total number of sites charging a fee. Source: GAO, 2001 (Survey of site managers).										

ANALYSIS OF NPS FEE COLLECTION MACHINES

Table 7. Analysis of NPS Fee Collection Machines

Park	No. of operational machines	Type of fees collected	Extent of operational problems	Cost per machine	Startup costs	Annual direct operating cost	Total annual cost [a]	Gross revenue	Net revenue
Carlsbad	4	entrance	few	25,000	200	2,050	20,029	59,772	39,743
Delaware Water Gap	3	no info	moderate	25,000	11,000	6,500	21,744	na	na
Glen Canyon	3	entrance, user fee	few	na	46,000	36,630	59,061	602,513	543,452
Grand Canyon	3	entrance	many	22,700 - 24,000	6,900	3,000	90,604	135,131	44,527
Grand Teton	1	camping	few	30,773	2,500	150	4,887	80,923	76,036
Lake Meredith	1	boat launch	few	20,000	7,000	2,500	7,344	17,413	10,069
Lake Roosevelt	2	camping, boat launching	few	25,000	3,600	1,120	8,751	1,925	(6,826)
Mammoth Cave	1	cave tour	many	na	na	na	na	10,414	na
Olympic	1	camping fee	few	14,000	4,000	4,120	6,983	35,300	28,317
Sleeping Bear Dunes	3	entrance, camping	few	20,330	18,500	1,000	12,318	7,444	(4,874)
Whiskeytown NRA	4	entrance	many	25,000	2,500	10,500	37,854	55,760	17,906
Amistad NRA	3	boat launch, camping	few	20,000	79,000	40,000	59,790	132,727	72,937
Bighorn Canyon	1	entrance	many	25,000	7,500	17,000	21,627	12,380	(9,247)
Bandalier	1	entrance	many	24,000		2,200	5,617	11,200	5,583
Shenandoah - Front Royal	1	entrance	few	25,000	2,500	3,900	7,815	19,585	11,770
Mt Ranier	1	entrance	moderate	25,000			3,559	41,300	37,741
Number of machines	31								

<sup>a</sup> Capital costs and startup costs annualized by amortizing at 6% over a 10 year period.

na = data not available.

Source: NPS.

## APPENDIX 8

### NON-NPS SITES ACCEPTING THE GOLDEN EAGLE PASSPORT

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Table 8. Non-NPS Sites Accepting the Golden Eagle Pass		
State	Site	Agency
AR	Holla Bend NWR	FWS
AZ	Buenos Aires NWR	FWS
CA	Klamath Basin Complex	FWS
CA	Sacramento NWR	FWS
CA	Sequoia NF: Hume Lake/Big Stump	USDA FS
CA	Inyo NF: Mono Lake & Schulman Grove	USDA FS
CO	Anasazi Heritage Center	BLM
CO	Arapaho NF: Mt. Evans	USDA FS
CO	Arapaho National Recreation Area	USDA FS
CO	Canyon Creek	USDA FS
CO	Maroon Valley	USDA FS
DE	Bombay Hook NWR	FWS
FL	Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee NWR	FWS
FL	Hobe Sound NWR	FWS
FL	J. N. "Ding" Darling NWR	FWS
FL	Saint Marks NWR	FWS
GA	Okefenokee NWR	FWS
HI	Kilauea Point NWR	FWS
HI	Midway Atoll NWR	FWS
HI	Milner Historic Recreation Area	BLM
IA	DeSoto NWR	FWS
IA	Dungeness NWR	FWS
ID	Sawtooth NRA	USDA FS
ID	Ketchum ( <i>use fee, but accepts Eagle</i> )	USDA FS
ID	Mesa Falls	USDA FS
IL	Big Oaks NWR	FWS
IL	Crab Orchard NWR	FWS
MA	Parker River NWR	FWS
MD	Blackwater NWR	FWS
MO	Mingo NWR	FWS

<b>Table 8. Non-NPS Sites Accepting the Golden Eagle Pass</b>		
<b>State</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Agency</b>
<b>MT</b>	<b>Gallatin NF: Earthquake Lake Visitor Center</b>	<b>USDA FS</b>
<b>MT</b>	<b>Lewis &amp; Clark Interpretive Center</b>	<b>USDA FS</b>
<b>ND</b>	<b>Sullys Hill National Game Preserve (managed under Devils Lake WMD)</b>	<b>FWS</b>
<b>NE</b>	<b>Hudson-Meng Bison Bone Bed</b>	<b>USDA FS</b>
<b>NJ</b>	<b>Edwin B. Forsythe NWR</b>	<b>FWS</b>
<b>NM</b>	<b>Bosque del Apache NWR</b>	<b>FWS</b>
<b>NM</b>	<b>Gila NF: Gila Cliff Dwelling Nat. Mon.</b>	<b>USDA FS</b>
<b>NV</b>	<b>Red Rock Cyn. National Conservation Area</b>	<b>BLM</b>
<b>NY</b>	<b>Elizabeth A. Morton NWR</b>	<b>FWS</b>
<b>NY</b>	<b>Target Rock NWR</b>	<b>FWS</b>
<b>OR</b>	<b>Newberry Nat. Volcanic Mon. (Lava Lands Discovery Center &amp; Newberry Caldera only)</b>	<b>USDA FS</b>
<b>OR</b>	<b>Oregon Dunes Nat. Rec. Area (main corridor entrance stations only)</b>	<b>USDA FS</b>
<b>OR</b>	<b>Flagstaff Hill National Historic Trail</b>	<b>BLM</b>
<b>OR</b>	<b>Natl. Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center</b>	<b>BLM</b>
<b>OR</b>	<b>Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area</b>	<b>BLM</b>
<b>SD</b>	<b>Gavins Point NFH</b>	<b>FWS</b>
<b>TX</b>	<b>Aransas NWR</b>	<b>FWS</b>
<b>TX</b>	<b>Laguna Atascosa NWR</b>	<b>FWS</b>
<b>TX</b>	<b>Santa Ana NWR</b>	<b>FWS</b>
<b>TX</b>	<b>Buffalo Lake NWR</b>	<b>FWS</b>
<b>UT</b>	<b>Ashley NF: Flaming Gorge NRA</b>	<b>USDA FS</b>
<b>UT</b>	<b>American Fork Canyon</b>	<b>USDA FS</b>
<b>VA</b>	<b>Back Bay NWR</b>	<b>FWS</b>
<b>VA</b>	<b>Chincoteague NWR</b>	<b>FWS</b>
<b>WA</b>	<b>Mt. St. Helens Nat. Vol. Mon. (Visitor Centers except Silver Lake, and Ape Cave)</b>	<b>USDA FS</b>
<b>WA</b>	<b>Nisqually NWR</b>	<b>FWS</b>
<b>WA</b>	<b>Turnbull NWR</b>	<b>FWS</b>
<b>Note: The NPS has over 200 sites that accept national parks pass</b>		